UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : MR. PARSONS

DATE: 5/9/60

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FLYER DOWNED OVER RUSSIA

Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Mohr
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

b7C [redacted]

b7C [redacted]

Liaison Supervisor [redacted] ascertained that [redacted] Secretary Herter and Allen Dulles of the Central Intelligence Agency briefed the following Congressional committees this afternoon, on the situation involving the American flyer who was downed in Russia:

Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committee;
Senate and House Armed Services Committee;
Senate and House Foreign Relations Committee.

In addition to these committees, the leadership of both houses was invited to attend.

FRANCIS GARY POWERS

AHB:CSH (5)

cc Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Turyn

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-1-83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG 230.910

EX 109

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

REC- 53 105-87341-2

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/1/83

12 MAY 11 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

LIAISON

51 MAY 16 1960

SECRET

FRANCIS G. POWERS

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Nichols
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 10, 1960

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: COMMENTS RE DIRECTOR IN "NEW YORK MIRROR" MAY 10, 1960

Francis Gary Powers

At the end of an editorial column in the May 10 issue of the "New York Mirror" the occasion of the Director's 36th Anniversary as Head of the FBI is used as a vehicle to make the observation that if the FBI instead of CIA had been conducting the operation involving the flight over Russia of our aircraft, no such error as occurred would likely have resulted.

To thank the editor for his kind comment concerning Mr. Hoover's 36th Anniversary might tend to lend approval to his comparison of the FBI with CIA.

RECOMMENDATION:

That in this instance no letter of appreciation be sent.

I disagree - Recommend letter not mentioning CIA -

5/10

BDA:mid
(3)

105-87367

NOT RECORDED
167 MAY 12 1960

12 MAY 12 1960

ADDENDUM: BDA:ec 5-10-60. That if the above recommendation is not approved, the attached letter of appreciation be sent.

Enclosure

5/11

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

94-8-93-3216

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-2-93 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

62 MAY 17 1960

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

8-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: May 10, 1960

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

1 8-1

Francis Gary Powers

Pages 9077-9084 These pages contain the discussion by various Senators on the shooting down of the United States plane over Russia.

Original filed in: 66-1731-1814

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-3-83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

105-87346-

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 12 1960

57 MAY 17 1960

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 5-9-60 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 8 1960

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

BIA003 239P EDT MAY 8 60 PB055

SA146 OA403 O RDA014 PD TDRD MANHATTAN BEACH CALIF 8 916AMP

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHDC

SUPPOSE MR K AND THE PILOT ARE COOPERATING

[redacted] MANHATTAN BEACH.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

REC 54 105-87346-41

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-83 BY SP-1GSK/BBG

RECEIVED MAY 13 1960

Mr. Belmont

CC—MR. BELMONT

no action

no action in [illegible] indefinite

DC Liniss [illegible] 5/10/60

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5/10/60

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b7C [redacted]

MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIFORNIA

b7C

The attached telegram dated 5/8/60 has been received bearing the names of Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] and the senders are, no doubt, captioned individuals who wrote a complimentary note to the Director on 8/28/56 concerning Mr. Hoover's articles on the subject of communism. Bulet 9/7/56 was a short note of thanks. No other pertinent references located. (94-3-4-396-56) The [redacted] message, "Suppose Mr. K and the pilot are cooperating" undoubtedly refers to the recent capture of the American flier, Francis G. Powers, on his flight over Russia, and reply does not seem necessary in answering this conjecture.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached wire not be acknowledged.

OK
5/11

Enclosure

DCL:njs
(3)

REC- 54 105-87346-4

18 MAY 13 1960

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-83 BY SP1 GSK/RBC

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

50 MAY 18 1960

SECRET

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-275683) 5/11/60

SAC, NEW YORK (100-59596)

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

This information should be furnished to the State Department and CIA.

10/20/82
CLASS. BY SPIGSKI DMS

DATE OF REVIEW [illegible]
202,418

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-275683-621

2-Bureau (100-275683) (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-New York (100-59596)

RFM:vcc
(3)

[illegible] AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 10/20/82 DMS

105-87346
NOT RECORDED
87 MAY 17 1960

ENCLOSURE

52 MAY 17 1960

SECRET

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ For your information: _____

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 10, 1960

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY

SUBJECT: FRANCIS G. POWERS
PILOT DOWNED IN SOVIET UNION

Bureau files have been reviewed for any information concerning the captioned individual. No identifiable information could be located.

Records of the Identification Division reveal a service print on an individual who is believed identical with the captioned person. The service print reveals that Francis Gary Powers, born on October 17, 1929, at Jenkins, Kentucky, enlisted in the Air Force on October 6, 1950. His service serial number is indicated on the print to be AF 13321989.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Name Check Section

REC- 59 105-87346-7

GHS:fjb
(4)

13 MAY 17 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-1-83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG EX-114

NAME CHECK

64 MAY 19 1960

TRUE COPY

b7C [redacted]

[redacted] May 6, 1960

Office of the F. B. I.
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen:

Permit me, please, a plain citizen, to express a suspicion as to the nature of the just recently shotdown of an American Plane over Russian territory.

Mr. Krushchev has a masterly way of presenting to the World shocking surprises at the eve of internationally important moments.

I am inclined to see a similarity between that new Krushchev surprise and the shotdown over Cuban territory of two Americans fliers.

Whose is the idea? Mr. Krushchev of Mr. Castro's?

Couldn't Mr. Krushchev also find such Americans who for good money or devotion to communism perform such acts of treason?

I am an old, retired physican, taking always great interest in matters concerning my country.

Respectfully

/s/ [redacted]

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-93 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] May 6, 1960

Office of The F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

Francis Gary Powers

Gentlemen:

Permit me, please, a plain citizen, to express a suspicion as to the nature of the just recently shutdown of an "American Plane" over Russian territory.

Mr. Krushchew has a masterly way of presenting to the world shocking surprises at the eve of internationally important moments.

I am inclined to see a similarity between that new Krushchew surprise and the shutdown over Cuban territory of two American fliers.

Whose is the idea? Mr Krushchev's of Mr. Castro's?

Couldn't Mr. Krushchew also find such Americans who for good money or devotion to Communism perform such acts of treason?

I am an old, retired physician, taking always great interest in matters concerning my Country.

Respectfully

b7C [redacted]

d

NOV 2 5 55 PM '60

REC-8 -105-87346- 8

EX-112

11 MAY 17 1960

~~Do Not File - Return to 4236~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

GSK/RBG

REC-3 105-87346-8

May 13, 1960

[redacted]

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-1-83 BY SP-1 GOK/PBG

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated May 6, 1960, has been received. I appreciate the thought prompting your contacting us, and I was interested in having the benefit of your observations and comments.

Since your communication is of primary concern to another governmental agency, I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of it to the Office of Security, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Copy of incoming sent by form to the Office of Security, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C. Only reference of correspondent in Bufiles was mention of his name as being the Dr. of a person who we investigated at one time.

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire

MAILED 30
MAY 13 1960
COMM-FBI

[redacted]

b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 5-9-60

FROM : J. G. Creighton

SUBJECT: FRANCIS G. POWERS
AMERICAN FLYER
ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS-R

Newspaper articles have reported the recent incident wherein Francis G. Powers, an American aviator, was shot down while flying over Russian territory.

As a matter of interest, Jessica Powers, sister of captioned flyer, is married to William E. Hileman who is a brother of L. Mitchel Hileman, [redacted] Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hileman reside in Glassmanor, Maryland.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Deloach

[redacted]

JGC:jf
(5)

5/9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-83 BY SP-1GSR/RBG

105-87316-9

EX-112

REC- 69

11 MAY 18 1960

62 MAY 23 1960

RA

HON.

PRESIDENT

D.EISENHOWER

WASHINGTON

DO NOT WORRY ABOUT THE PILOT IN RUSSIA, IT IS SATAN'S WORK.

WATCH N.KRUSHCHEV WHO IS RULED BY SATAN IN HIS BLACK ROBES, HIS FACE IS ALWAYS COVERED BECAUSE, SATAN IS BURNT AND IS ASHAMED.

FEAR NOT AT THE SUMMIT MEETING, GOD IS WITH YOU, LEST YOU SHOW WEAKNESS.

a man of God
Elijah
Down from Heaven the Judge

Francis Gary Powers

EX-100
REC-41 105-87346-10

13 MAY 17 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-1-83 BY SP-1GSK/CBG

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. PARSONS

DATE: 5/12/60

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Turyn

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FLYER DOWNED OVER RUSSIA

[redacted]

Attention is called to the statements of Khrushchev yesterday during his press conference, wherein he indicates that he was horrified to learn that President Eisenhower had knowledge of the overflights of Russia and raises the question of what type of reception the President will receive if he comes to Russia. Khrushchev makes a statement,

"The people of Russia are open-hearted. Can I urge the Russian people to greet him as a dear guest? The Russian people would say I was mad to welcome a man who sends spy planes over here like that..... Just imagine what would have been the reaction if, on the eve of my visit to America, we had sent a plane over the United States."

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

105-87346
NOT RECORDED

[redacted] (S)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AHB:CSH (5)

This has been decided by the President

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG

[redacted]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

RE: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
15-R
105-87346

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

BETTER GOVERNMENT FORUM
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

107 ARPIEKA AVE.

MAY 13, 1960

HONORABLE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

IN LIGHT OF THE RECENT TRAGIC PLANE EPISODE, WE PLEAD WITH YOU NOT TO GO TO THE SUMMIT MEETING.

I REFER TO THE U2 JET PLANE PILOTED BY FRANCIS POWERS THAT WAS SHOT DOWN BY THE RUSSIANS.

SINCE MR. KRUSCHEV, THE NUMBER ONE MURDERER OF THE UKRAINE AND HUNGARY, HAS SO BLATANTLY AND GLEEFULLY TOLD HIS RUBBER STAMP "PARLIAMENT" IN MOSCOW THAT SOVIET ARMED FORCES HAVE SHOT DOWN WHAT HE TERMED A MILITARY PLANE, THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR GOVERNMENT TO SEIZE THE TRUMP CARD AND CALL MR. KRUSCHEV'S HAND DEMANDING ABSOLUTE AND UNQUESTIONABLE PROOF THAT THE U.S. PLANE BROUGHT DOWN WAS MILITARY AND WAS VIOLATING SOVIET TERRITORY. ALSO, UNLESS MR. KRUSCHEV FULLY AND PROMPTLY APOLOGIZES FOR HIS INSULTS TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, AND MR. NIXON AND TO OUR ALLIES FOR HIS THREATS TO THEM, THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE IS TORPEDOED SO FAR AS YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, ARE CONCERNED.

WHEN WILL OUR LEADERS EVER LEARN THAT THEY CANNOT NEGOTIATE WITH THE DEVIL, AND THE ENEMY HAS ONLY DISGUST FOR WEAK APPEASERS???

MR. PRESIDENT, THE WHOLE FUTURE OF AMERICA MAY HINGE UPON THE COURSE YOU FOLLOW IN THIS INCIDENT. APPEASEMENT HAS LED US A LONG WAY DOWN THE ROAD. I PRAY THAT WE WILL STAND FIRM BEFORE WE HAVE REACHED THE POINT OF NO RETURN.

MR. LOUIS BUDENZ, THE OUTSTANDING AUTHORITY ON COMMUNISM AND EDITOR OF THE COMMUNIST LINE BULLETIN, HAS THE FOLLOWING TO SAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAY 16TH SUMMIT CONFERENCE:

> "THE BOURGEOISIE IS IN THE THROES OF FEAR", DECLARES THE MARCH INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, FRESH FROM MOSCOW, AS THE KEY TO WHAT THE KREMLIN WANTS THE COMRADES TO SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN WORLD."
>
> "THE GROUND IS SLIPPING FROM UNDER CAPITALISM", EMPHASIZES THE APRIL WORLD MARXIST REVIEW WITH THE SAME INTENT IN MIND. WE ARE TO BE FRIGHTENED OUT OF OUR BOOTS INTO NEW CAPITULATIONS AT THE COMING SUMMIT CONFERENCE IN PARIS, CAPITULATIONS WHICH BY NOW CAN GIVE TO THIS PERIOD OF TIME THE TITLE: "THE GREAT AMERICAN RETREAT, 1933-1960".

EXP. PROC.
MAY 17 1960

105-87346-12 No ack
Not addressed to us 5/19/60

REC-35

19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

25 MAY 17 1960

MAY WE AT THIS TIME PRESUME TO SUGGEST THAT MR. ROGERS, THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, TURN THE FBI LOOSE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF OUR GOVERNMENT AND ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES?

ALSO, STRENGTHEN THE HAND OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. A COMMITTEE OF SUCH VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE SECURITY OF OUR NATION SHOULD NOT BE TREATED IN A PECKSNIFFIAN MANNER.

AND, WHEN REPORTS ARE RENDERED BY THESE SECURITY GROUPS, GIVE THEM YOUR UTMOST CONSIDERATION.

WE CANNOT HOPE TO WIN THIS BATTLE UNLESS WE ARE WILLING TO BRING THE SKELETONS OUT OF OUR CLOSETS AND PUT OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER BY CLEANING OUT THE NESTS OF SPIES AND TRAITORS IN OUR COUNTRY AND IN OUR GOVERNMENT. ON APRIL 29, 1960, IN THE PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN STATESMAN, THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN MR. HARRY T. EVERINGHAM'S COLUMN ENTITLED, WE THE PEOPLE MUST SAVE OURSELVES: "INVESTIGATORS ESTIMATE THAT THERE ARE AT LEAST THIRTY MORE COMMUNIST CELLS OPERATING FULL BLAST IN THE AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

HOW WELL I RECALL, MR. PRESIDENT, IN 1952, THE CLOSING CAMPAIGN SPEECHES AND HOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LOOKED TO YOU AS A GREAT LEADER AND THE ONLY ONE, WHEN YOU SAID YOU COULD BALANCE THE BUDGET AND DRIVE THE COMMUNISTS FROM HIGH PLACES IN OUR GOVERNMENT. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ARE STILL LOOKING TO YOU FOR THIS HEROIC LEADERSHIP, BUT IT IS APPARENT THAT THEY ARE BECOMING DISHEARTENED AND DISCOURAGED BECAUSE TIME IS RUNNING OUT AND THEY SEE NO STRONG MEASURES TAKEN WITH THE ENEMY.

EVEN AT THIS LATE DATE, WE URGE YOU TO ENDORSE SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER'S RESOLUTION TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AS THAT IS OUR ONLY SALVATION. IT WOULD BE MORE HONORABLE TO FALL FROM WITHOUT THAN TO FALL FROM WITHIN.

MANY OF OUR GREAT PATRIOTIC AMERICANS AND TOPMOST AUTHORITIES ON COMMUNISM HAVE REPEATEDLY OVER THE PAST YEARS ADVISED THE SEVERING OF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA. HAD THIS ADVICE BEEN HEEDED, RUSSIA WOULD HAVE BEEN STRANGLED ECONOMICALLY LONG AGO AND EIGHT HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE WOULD BE FREE TODAY.

WE PRAY, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT YOU WILL HAVE THE COURAGE AND THE STAMINA NOT ONLY TO STAND FIRM, BUT TO DO ALL IN YOUR POWER TO KEEP BEFORE THE WORLD THE FATE OF THE CAPTIVE NATIONS AND THE WELFARE OF AMERICA.

YOURS MOST SINCERELY,

71a

b7c [redacted]

cc: HONORABLE RICHARD NIXON
HONORABLE WILLIAM ROGERS
HONORABLE CHRISTIAN HERTER
HONORABLE GEORGE SMATHERS
HONORABLE FRANK LOUCHE
HONORABLE FRANCIS WALTER

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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65-87346-13

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 17, 1960

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY

SECRET

[redacted]

SUBJECT: EDWIN MARTIN JOHN KRETZMANN
(Also known as Kretzman)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The attached column from the "Washington Post and Times Herald" of 5-16-60 (written by Jack Anderson in Drew Pearson's absence) states that the individual in the State Department who prepared "the phony story" regarding the disappearance of the U-2 spy plane was Deputy Assistant Secretary Edwin M. J. Kretzann. Kretzann is undoubtedly identical with the captioned individual.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Name Check Section

Enclosure
GHS:fjb (4)

105-87346
MAY 24 1960
NOT RECORDED
MAY 4 1960

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 131-15635-81

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: EDWIN MARTIN JOHN KRETZMANN

SECRET

b7C

[redacted]

b1

[redacted] (S)

In June, 1959, Inspector W. C. Sullivan attended the annual National Strategy Seminar and Kretzmann was one of the speakers. (62-96114-24)

ACTION:

For information.

5/18

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracer
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : Mr. Hoover

DATE: 5/13/60

FROM : SAC Auerbach

PERSONAL

SUBJECT: U-2 PILOT AND PLANE CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS

FRANCIS G. Powers

Just a note to make the point that without exception the general feeling that we get out here in San Francisco from our usual federal intelligence group and the press, from their many sources, is that this situation came about because of the stupidity of CIA and that when the matter has settled down some, there should and will be a big inquiry as to the operations, efficiency and cloak of secrecy of CIA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-1-83 BY SP/GSK/RBG

REC-87 105-87346-14

13 MAY 19 1960

51 MAY 26 1960

62-80750

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5-7 (Rev. 1-22-60)
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - FBI
ESPIONAGE SECTION

~~SECRET~~ 5-23, 1960

___Mr. Parsons
___Mr. Belmont
___Mr. D.E. Moore
___Mr. Sizoo
___Mr. Baumgardner
___Mr. Bland
___Mr. Branigan
___Mr. Donahoe
___Mr. Frohbose
___Mr. Scatterday
___Mr. W.C. Sullivan

___Mrs. Dean
___Mrs. Henley
___Miss Martis
___Mrs. Pulley
___Miss Tharrington

___Handle
___Correct
___Please Call Me
___Please See Me

SUPERVISORS
___Mr. Aull
___Mr. Campbell
___Mr. Doyle
___Mr. Ezell
___Mr. Gregg
___Mr. F.L. Jones
___Mr. Lee
___Mr. Linton
___Mr. Litrento
___Mr. Martin
___Mr. McDermott

___Mr. Ferris, 7629
___Mail Room, 5531
___Translation Sec. 6228 IB
___Reading Room

___RECORDS BRANCH
___Consolidation Unit
___Special Mail Room
___Send File
___Bring File up-to-date
___Place on record and return
___Indicate Index reference
___Post in File & Destroy 0-1
___Note File # & return R/S to Laboratory Room ___

___Mr. Meehan
___Mr. O'Neill
___Mr. Shubatt
___Mr. Stokes
___Mr. Tansey
___Mr. Torrillo
___Mr. Turner
___Mr. Turyn
___Mr. Vizas
___Mr. Wallace
___Mr. Whitson
___Mr. Youtz

[redacted] (S)

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~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBC
Declassify on: OADR
3-3-83

Espionage Sec., Room ___ L. Whitson

7-13 (Rev. 3-1-60)

FBI LABORATORY

~~SECRET~~ 5/24, 1960

Mr. Tamm	7621	~~Mr. Griffith~~	7601
Mr. Conrad	7621	Mr. Dingle	7601
Mr. Downing	6228 IB	Mr. Feehan	7601
Mr. Millen	7140	Mrs. Gusack	7147
Mr. White	7133	Miss Bailey	7601
		Miss N. Pfalzgraf	7603A
Mr. Blaine	7334	Miss V. Pfalzgraf	7601
Mr. Bohn	7615	Mr. Mortimer	7616
Mr. Brittain	7610	Mr. Oberg	7616
Mr. Buckley	7607	Mr. Shaneyfelt	7338
Mr. Cadigan	7330	Mr. Thompson	7613
Mr. Casey	7609	Mr. Tunstall	7617
Mr. Collier	7334	Mr. Webb	7338
Mr. Dahlgren	7605	Mr. Whitcomb	7334
Mr. Davis	7617	Mr. Williams	7336
Mr. Delaney	7609		
Mr. Devine	7613	Mr. Krahling	7331
Mr. English	7330	Mail Room	5531
Mr. Farrell	7615	Reading Room	5533
Mr. Hegvold	7615	Lab Files	7141
Mr. Holland	7610	L.F.P.S.	
Mr. Kelleher	7605	Records Branch	
Mr. Lilja	7607	Technical Sec.	3201 IB
Mr. Marshall	7336	Assembly Sec.	2237 IB
Mr. Mesnig	7616	Outgoing Mail	7603
Mr. Miller	7334	Miss Stiles (Stragglers)	2210 IB
Mr. Whiffson		Correspondence Unit	6208 IB

Room 710

b1

(S) [redacted]

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG

Declassify on: OADR 3-3-83

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File 5-[illegible]

Please See Me

Please Call Me

Please Handle

Please Initial

~~SECRET~~

Dahlgren

Document Section

~~SECRET~~

May 20,1960

Dear Sir:

It is being rumored that there is a possibility of a traitor's act in the U 2 episode.

Unless the pilot was forced to fly lower because of some emergency, there can be no excuse for his being detected, or for being taken alive with important data on his person or left undestroyed on the plane. And why was the risk taken to send a plane over Russia at that most critical time?

We, American-born citizens,(and I speak for many who have expressed the above opinon) hope that there will be an investigation, if it has not already been done, into the pilot's background: his parents, his political views, his financial status(any extensive deposits recently) and whether he has been known to have communistic sympathy, if not, actually a communist.

Be assured that we have absolute confidence in the F.B.I. to clear up this matter for the American public, as well as for the whole world and will relieve our President of this great responsibility .

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Yours truly,

[redacted] N.Y.

N/R BU. INDICES ON [redacted] b7C

[redacted] LW (S)

b7C

EX 108

REC-7

b1 No acknowledgement necessary - no address given

105-87346-1

13 MAY 25 1960

Classified by SP1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/1/83

~~SECRET~~

7 JUN 1 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-83 BY SP1GSK/RBG

7-18

4-750 (2-7-79)

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105-87346-NR 5-19-60

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-81346-NR 5-13-60

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CO ~~SECRET~~ CO

FBI

Date: [redacted] (S)

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-87346)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-35630)

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

b7C [redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

b1 [redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

b1 [redacted] (S)

b7C [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - WFO

HEF:ac
(4)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EX-109

REC-21

105-87346-17

11 JUN 6 1960

ENCLOSURE 5

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 5/3/83

C. D. Wicks

399

58 JUN 10 1960

~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-17 LHM

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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105-87346-18

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 6/2/60

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

8-
Branigan

b1

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)
(TOP SECRET - [redacted]

b2

ACTION:

For your information.

5-HEC

HEC:skn
(7)

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
1 - Mr. Whitson

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Classified by SP-16SK/RB6
Declassify on: GADR 3/3/83

REC- 10

105-87346-19

EX - 102

12 JUN 7 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

283

62 JUN 13 1960

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 25, 1960

FROM : Legat, London (105-757)

SUBJECT: DEFENSE PLANS -
INCREASED INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS

Francis Gary Powers

ReBucables May 16 and 17, 1960, and my cable May 21, 1960.

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information.

P
5 - Bureau
London

EX 104

REC-68 105-87346-20

JUN 15 1960

6-9

1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

EXP PROC.

COPY FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 6/1/60

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-35630)

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

b7c [redacted]

Enclosed herewith are 5 copies for the Bureau of a letterhead memo captioned as above. This information is being furnished to the Bureau for possible dissemination to interested Government agencies.

b1 [redacted] (5)

[redacted] (5)

5 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc 5)
2 - WFO
[redacted] (5)

RAW:sks
(5)

AIRTEL

REC-92 105-87346

C C - Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

12 JUN 8 1960

b7c [redacted]

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 8/3/83

EX-112

Approved: _____ Per _____

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-21

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FBI/DOJ

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: June 9, 1960

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A4884, Congressman Scherer, (R) Ohio, extended his remarks to include the column written by Victor Riesel entitled "Reds Enjoy U. S. Privileges" which appeared in the June 3 issue of the New York Mirror. Mr. Scherer stated "In this column Mr. Riesel vividly and effectively contrasts the treatment of Francis Gary Powers by the Communists with two well-known Russian spies that have been caught in this country." Mr. Riesel comments on the case of Irving Potash, who was deported as an undesirable after being convicted of conspiring against the United States. Mr. Riesel stated "Potash reported to his bureau in Moscow after he was deported. He was assigned to China. He was shifted to Poland, his birthplace. Then he slipped back into the United States. The FBI picked him up. He served 2 years in Atlanta."

Original filed in:

105-87346-

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 21 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-3-83 BY SP-1 65 KIRBG

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6-8-60. was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of the mark of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ For your information: _____

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); PASSPORT OFFICE _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

4-841 (12-3-58)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McGuire

DATE: 6-14-60

FROM : W. G. Tamm

SUBJECT: Frances Powers

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Bulletin

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin

VOL. XLII, No. 1091 • PUBLICATION 6999

May 23, 1960

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Office of Public Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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Mutual Security, Its Principle and Programs

Address by President Eisenhower[1]

Before I convey to you the thoughts that I have put down on paper for this purpose this evening, I want to give a word of explanation about my understanding about this meeting.

The invitation that I received requested that I add my voice to those who support the Mutual Security Program of the United States and cooperation among the free nations of the world. There was not a word said about any function honoring me, and I heard no such talk from either the cochairman or any of my staff. So I want to take this moment to thank my friends from so many countries who have paid to me overgenerous and possibly undeserved compliments.

I want to say to them something that they already know—and I am sure you do—that the greetings that I received from so many places in Europe and Asia[2] were simply one thing: The effort of great peoples to tell the people of the United States of their respect for them, their admiration, and their affection. I was the messenger, and if I were a successful messenger in that office, in bringing that feeling from these countries to my own, then I am indeed happy and proud. In any event I thank you all for your compliments.

This gathering heartens every true believer in preparedness, freedom, and peace. That leaders from all across the land would assemble here—energetically to reaffirm support of mutual security—is good news indeed. This rededication could not come at a better time. For trends are developing—particularly in Washington—that are profoundly disturbing.

Support and Understanding of Program

Unless an alert citizenry takes effective action to support those in the Congress who champion the cause of mutual security, it could well result:

In jeopardizing an important part of the Nation's defense;

In endangering our worldwide alliance structure;

And in weakening efforts to resist Communist expansion and to forge a just peace.

Two months ago I requested the Congress to continue adequate support of our long-proven Mutual Security Program.[3] I asked an appropriation of $4.175 billion—a sum one-twentieth of our Federal budget and one-tenth of our defense budget. This amount is imperatively required. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff all share this conviction.

One bright development is that, in the past few days, the committees of Congress legislatively concerned with our relations with other nations have reasserted the overriding importance of our Mutual Security Program to America's security and free-world progress. Only this evening I have been informed by Senators [J. W.] Fulbright

[1] Made before the Committee for International Economic Growth and the Committee To Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom, at Washington, D.C., on May 2 (White House press release; as-delivered text).

[2] President Eisenhower made an 11-nation trip to Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and Africa Dec. 3–22, 1959; for background, see BULLETIN of Jan. 11, 1960, p. 46.

[3] For text of the President's message to Congress, together with statements by Secretary Herter and Under Secretary Dillon, see *ibid.*, Mar. 7, 1960, p. 369.

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and [Everett M.] Dirksen that the Senate this evening [May 2] acted constructively on this program in the authorizing legislation. The same has of course happened in the House.

But, at the same time, other groups strategically situated in Congress have proclaimed it as their fixed purpose to slash the appropriation for this mainstay of the free world by more than a billion dollars. They cite isolated instances of malfunctioning in operational staffs as an excuse to attack a great program, which for 14 years has been indispensable in protecting America's stake in security, in free-world cooperation, and in global peace. On such grounds and on the erroneous contention that our Mutual Security Program is ineffectual, they would reduce it by 25 percent or more.

Every American citizen needs to understand what this would mean.

It would be, for America and all the free world, a crushing defeat in today's struggle between communistic imperialism and a freedom founded in faith and justice.

It would mean, within a matter of months, new international tensions and new international problems of the utmost gravity for every one of our citizens.

It would mean the virtual abandonment of an effort which has yielded our Nation greater benefits in security, better neighbors, and opportunities for expansion of profitable trade than has been achieved by any comparable expenditures for any other Federal purpose.

An America aroused can prevent these calamitous results, for in this Republic government must respond to the will of the people.

Mutual security has never been, nor is it now, Republican or Democratic. Like our own defense program, of which it is an essential part, it is bipartisan to the core. This program was started 14 years ago by my Democratic predecessor. It was first enacted into law by the Republican 80th Congress. Both political parties, patriotically joined in the national interest, are its parents. And still today both parties are pledged to its support.

Here, specifically, are solemn promises made to the American people in the public document:

First, ". . . we strongly favor collective defense arrangements. . . ."

Second, "we believe that . . . America must support the efforts of underdeveloped countries. . . ."

Third, ". . . we will intensify our cooperation with our neighboring republics. . . ."

Here is another set of pledges:

First, "we shall continue to support the collective security system. . . ."

Second, "where needed, we shall help friendly countries maintain such local forces and economic strength as provide a first bulwark against Communist aggression or subversion."

Third, "we will continue efforts with friends and allies to assist the underdeveloped areas of the free world. . . ."

Now in their meaning, these two sets of pledges are identical. The first three are in the Democratic platform of 1956. The last three are in the Republican platform of the same year. These commitments still stand. America has the right to expect both parties to keep their word.

Achievements of Mutual Security

Indeed, even beyond the call of integrity, both parties have excellent reason to do so. For mutual security has effectively supported freedom everywhere on earth. It has made possible a greater and mutually advantageous trade. No other investment has yielded greater dividends in terms of stability, security, and free-world morale.

This is the program that helped to save Greece from Communist guerrillas. It helped to rescue Turkey from economic collapse, restoring this critical area as a bastion of freedom. It helped to maintain Western Europe as a center of free—rather than Communist—power and production. The importance of these victories is incalculable; every one of our citizens is today the stronger, the more prosperous, the more secure, thanks to mutual security.

In Asia, under SEATO [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization] and other security treaties, a million soldiers stand as a bulwark of liberty—sustained, again, by mutual security.

As I speak tonight, our economic and military help gives support to the military might of 42 other nations, which stand poised in freedom's cause. For this they—and we—give heartfelt thanks to mutual security.

On five continents our economic and technical programs help struggling millions better their

production and living standards. Only recently I looked into the faces of these many people. I have seen the desperate need of these people; I have felt their spirit. Most of all, I have witnessed their abiding faith in the greatness and goodness of America, and their love and respect for this land of the free. By helping to make their lives more meaningful and more rewarding, we have helped to keep bright their love of liberty and their determination to reject the soulless forces of Communist materialism.

Moreover, America's efforts to help others have evoked a heartening response from other advanced industrial nations. In recent years they have doubled their direct aid to the less developed countries. In addition, in the new International Development Association other countries will put up $3 for every $2 put up by the United States. The very moment when other countries are recognizing their responsibilities is no time for us to walk away from our own.

That such a program—its record shining with accomplishment and its continuance solemnly pledged by both of our political parties—should now face a crippling cutback seems incredibly irresponsible. To me it is almost inconceivable.

Let America speak, and this will not be done.

The Unfinished Task

Thus far I have mentioned past achievements. But a great deal more cries out for attention.

Half a world away from us, for example, a great democracy, dedicated to peace, struggles with almost insuperable problems to demonstrate that Asians do not have to sacrifice freedom as payment for economic advance.

To the south our sister Republics need help to unlock the storehouses of their great wealth.

In Africa a seething continent is trying to telescope a thousand years of development into a few decades.

Around the world almost 2 billion people are living in a ferment of privation, misery, resentment, and frustrated hope. They are imbued with an unshakable, even fanatical, determination to break through the spiritual and cultural stagnation imposed upon them by grinding poverty.

Mutual security has done much to help. The hope, confidence, and energetic effort so inspired are slowly making progress in creating conditions in which prosperity, security, and peace in freedom can flourish. But for lack of understanding the program has been steadily weakened while the need has grown more obvious and critical. Only the conscience and the down-to-earth commonsense of all Americans, informed and aroused, can meet the need.

Facing us is a test of our resolve to make our Government do the task it has to do to protect the safety of the American people. The amount I have asked the Congress to provide for mutual security is the minimum required to meet the basic necessities of sheer defense and to keep alight a glimmer of hope in hundreds of millions of people arrayed with us on the side of freedom.

America Needs the World

From all these facts we see that the free world needs America! Just as importantly, America needs the world.

This means far more to us than soldiers and tanks and ships and missiles, essential though these are. Important it is that our allies contribute 5 million soldiers, 30,000 airplanes, and 2,200 combatant ships to the common defense of freedom. But our involvement with our neighbors is far more basic than this.

Foreign trade is an example. It is, for America, a $30 billion a year business. To this trade 4½ million of our people owe their jobs with other nations.

For all of us there is great meaning in this: We export, on the average, a third of our cotton crop, just under a third of our wheat, and a fourth of our tractor production.

But this is only a part of our dependence on foreign trade. The health of our economy depends upon materials owned by others. Manganese, chrome, tin, natural rubber, nickel are examples. As our economy grows, we depend increasingly upon others for such materials. Eight years ago we imported only about a twentieth of our iron ore. Today we have to import over a third of it.

Yes, America needs the world!

And this we must never forget: These needs are more than military and economic. They are technical, cultural, and spiritual as well. Great ideas originating with other peoples have vastly enriched our land.

Fellow Americans, even if we wanted to, we could not shut out the free world. We cannot

escape its troubles. We cannot turn our backs on its hopes. We are an inseparable part of the free-world neighborhood.

We must hold to these truths:

If nations friendly to us are weakened and imperiled, so are we.

If other friendly nations are strong and free, our own strength and freedom are more secure.

If other free nations prosper, so do we.

In these truths we see the fallacy of adding measurably to our own massive and adequate armaments at the expense of allied strength, which is in many instances better located strategically than ours can ever be. No less dangerous is the annual argument that America should stint on strengthening the free world because this would give us more luxury in a comfortable isolation here at home.

This is sheer deadliness—a counsel of defeat and complacency. Logically carried out, it could end only in a militarized America. To the extent that this concept is indulged it gravely menaces the people of the United States.

We can, here at home, arm to the teeth and yet go down in total defeat if we let the rest of the world be swallowed up by an atheistic imperialism. By abandonment of struggling millions to lives of hopeless desperation, rich America might, for a time, live more extravagantly. But not for long! For a just peace, dependable security, and real progress were never bought by destructive weapons and hardhearted selfishness, but rather by education, by training, by constructive works—by cooperation.

Only by thinking of ourselves, and truly conducting ourselves, as brothers under God with those who, with us, want to live and grow in freedom, can we hope to solve problems in which failure will mean disaster for much of humanity. Victory in this effort will mean a shoulder-to-shoulder march to greater security, greater prosperity, and greater happiness for all. There, in those few words, is the very heart of mutual security.

So tonight I restate to you this pledge of the executive branch of your Government. I pledge a continuing and energetic support of the principle and programs of mutual security. And I call upon the leadership and the rank and file of both political parties, as well as upon all other sons and daughters of America, to see that those parties hold true to their pledges to give this program their support.

Of this I am certain: The path for America must be one of cooperation—cooperation among ourselves and with our friends abroad who are dedicated to human dignity and from whom we draw strength as we impart of our own strength to them. Together we shall confidently carry the burdens and sacrifices of sustaining security against any imperialistic design—as together we continue the search for peace, a search in which we shall persevere without tiring or ceasing until victory, at last, shall belong to all the earth.

Thank you and good night.

Mutual Security Report Emphasizes Problems of Economic Development

Press release 285 dated May 2

The United States will face "new and somewhat different problems in the mutual security area" during the decade of the 1960's, according to President Eisenhower's semiannual report to Congress on the Mutual Security Program, transmitted on May 2.[1]

The report declared that the growing realization of hundreds of millions of people in underdeveloped countries that hunger, poverty, and disease need not be their inevitable lot "represents an emerging force which will probably become the most significant single social factor" of the new decade. "This mighty surging movement in the underdeveloped countries seldom makes for headlines and so far rarely for international 'incidents,'" the report added. "Yet its implications for the decade we are now in are tremendous. . . ."

The report stated the problems and opportunities inherent in the beginning of economic development in the emergent countries have been the subject of "searching thought" both in the United States and in Western Europe in recent months. "Our friends and allies in Europe are also aware of this need, and as their ability to provide development assistance grows, we are increasingly consulting with them to determine how the burden

[1] *Report to Congress on the Mutual Security Program for the First Half of Fiscal Year 1960;* available upon request from the Office of Public Services, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

can most efficiently be shared by all," declared President Eisenhower's letter transmitting the report to Congress.

The report declared it has become increasingly clear that the Western industrial nations must make available to the less developed countries the knowledge, advice, and capital to allow economic development within the framework of a free society. The report added:

> If they do not do so, the political and economic influence of the Communist system will be firmly established over whole continents, where the fateful first steps of political and economic development are now being taken. . . .
>
> It behooves the Western democracies to demonstrate by their aid and encouragement that economic advancement can be achieved without putting on the straitjacket of political and economic tyranny.

Reporting on mutual security activities during the semiannual period by areas, the report noted these developments:

Europe. Economic aid virtually terminated, with only Spain, Yugoslavia, Iceland, and Berlin left as recipients. On the military side there was a significant increase in defense expenditures of our NATO partners, reflecting increasing economic stability and prosperity of Europe.

Africa. Most pressing needs of new nations of Africa are, first, administrative, managerial, and technical skills, and, second, capital for development projects. A significant development in this area during the period was an increase in Soviet bloc activity, evidenced by acceptance of a $110 million line of credit by Ethiopia from the bloc and by a $35 million U.S.S.R. loan to Guinea.

Near East and South Asia. The Near East enjoyed a period of relative calm. A significant development in South Asia was announcement of agreement in principle between India and Pakistan on a plan to divide the waters of the Indus River system.[8]

Far East. Largest allocations of fiscal year 1960 appropriations were made, as in the past, to the three divided countries—Korea, Viet-Nam, and the Republic of China—which must maintain large defense forces and are consequently in the greatest need of U.S. assistance. Flood relief programs were undertaken in Taiwan, Korea, and Japan.

Citing other activities of the Mutual Security Program during the period, the report listed Development Loan Fund loans totaling $172.2 million in 17 countries. In addition DLF negotiated 22 loan agreements in the amount of $130 million which represented earlier loan approvals. This activity brought the value of loan commitments issued by DLF since its inception to $908.8 million. All of the loans made for industrial projects were made to private borrowers, including a chemical and pesticide plant in Turkey, pulp and paper and cement plants in the Philippines, and phosphate mines in Jordan.

A total of $32 million in special assistance funds was allocated for U.S. participation in the worldwide malaria eradication program.

As a part of the Government's overall plan in this field, the International Cooperation Administration continued to encourage private enterprise to participate more fully in economic development programs in Thailand, the Sudan, Jordan, Israel, India, Taiwan, Nepal, Ceylon, Ghana, and Greece.

The report said the Mutual Security Program played no part in increases in the balance-of-payments deficits of 1958 and 1959, pointing out, while there had been some increases in offshore procurement under nonmilitary programs, these increases were offset by decreases in offshore procurement under military programs. Although MSP did not cause the increase in balance-of-payments deficits, the report pointed to a new DLF procurement policy which could contribute to a reduction in the balance-of-payments deficit. The new DLF policy places primary emphasis on financing of goods and services of U.S. origin in procurement for DLF projects.[9]

Inter-American Advisory Committee Holds Fourth Meeting

The Department of State announced on May 5 (press release 247) that the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs is meeting at the Department on May 6 and 7. Following his return to Washington Secretary Herter will participate in the meeting of the Committee on May 7.

This will be the fourth meeting of the Committee since its creation by President Eisenhower on November 14, 1959.[1] The purpose of the Commit-

[8] For background, see BULLETIN of Mar. 21, 1960, p. 442.

[9] *Ibid.*, Nov. 16, 1959, p. 708.

[1] For background, see BULLETIN of Dec. 7, 1959, p. 823, and Dec. 21, 1959, p. 904.

tee is to consider, on a continuing basis, current and long-range problems of our relations with Latin America and to make recommendations thereon to the Secretary of State. The members of the Committee accompanied President Eisenhower on his trip to South America[2] earlier this year, and part of the current meeting will be devoted to a review and assessment of the results of that trip.

United States Plane Downed In Soviet Union

File 105-87346

Following is a series of statements and the text of a U.S. note on the subject of a U.S. plane alleged to have been shot down over the Soviet Union on May 1.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY HERTER, MAY 9

Press release 254 dated May 9

On May 7 the Department of State spokesman made a statement with respect to the alleged shooting down of an unarmed American civilian aircraft of the U-2 type over the Soviet Union. The following supplements and clarifies this statement as respects the position of the United States Government.

Ever since Marshal Stalin shifted the policy of the Soviet Union from wartime cooperation to postwar conflict in 1946 and particularly since the Berlin blockade, the forceful takeover of Czechoslovakia, and the Communist aggressions in Korea and Viet-Nam the world has lived in a state of apprehension with respect to Soviet intentions. The Soviet leaders have almost complete access to the open societies of the free world and supplement this with vast espionage networks. However, they keep their own society tightly closed and rigorously controlled. With the development of modern weapons carrying tremendously destructive nuclear warheads, the threat of surprise attack and aggression presents a constant danger. This menace is enhanced by the threats of mass destruction frequently voiced by the Soviet leadership.

For many years the United States in company with its allies has sought to lessen or even to eliminate this threat from the life of man so that he can go about his peaceful business without fear. Many proposals to this end have been put up to the Soviet Union. The President's open-skies proposal of 1955 was followed in 1957 by the offer of an exchange of ground observers between agreed military installations in the U.S., the U.S.S.R., and other nations that might wish to participate. For several years we have been seeking the mutual abolition of the restrictions on travel imposed by the Soviet Union and those which the United States felt obliged to institute on a reciprocal basis. More recently at the Geneva disarmament conference the United States has proposed far-reaching new measures of controlled disarmament. It is possible that the Soviet leaders have a different version and that, however unjustifiedly, they fear attack from the West. But this is hard to reconcile with their continual rejection of our repeated proposals for effective measures against surprise attack and for effective inspection of disarmament measures.

I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the free world with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction. The Government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but to free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet cooperation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack. In fact the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility.

In accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, the President has put into effect since the beginning of his administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense. Under these directives programs have been developed and put into operation which have included extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration. Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have

[2] *Ibid.*, Mar. 28, 1960, p. 471.

not been subject to Presidential authorization. The fact that such surveillance was taking place has apparently not been a secret to the Soviet leadership, and the question indeed arises as to why at this particular juncture they should seek to exploit the present incident as a propaganda battle in the cold war.

This Government had sincerely hoped and continues to hope that in the coming meeting of the Heads of Government in Paris Chairman Khrushchev would be prepared to cooperate in agreeing to effective measures which would remove this fear of sudden mass destruction from the minds of peoples everywhere. Far from being damaging to the forthcoming meeting in Paris, this incident should serve to underline the importance to the world of an earnest attempt there to achieve agreed and effective safeguards against surprise attack and aggression.

At my request and with the authority of the President, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, is today briefing Members of the Congress fully along the foregoing lines.

STATEMENTS BY NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Statement of May 3[1]

A NASA U-2 research airplane, being flown in Turkey on a joint NASA-USAF Air Weather Service mission, apparently went down in the Lake Van, Turkey, area at about 9:00 a.m. (3:00 a.m. e.d.t.) Sunday, May 1.

During the flight in southeast Turkey, the pilot reported over the emergency frequency that he was experiencing oxygen difficulties. The flight originated in Adana with a mission to obtain data on clear air turbulence.

A search is now underway in the Lake Van area.

The pilot is an employee of Lockheed Aircraft under contract to NASA.

The U-2 program was initiated by NASA in 1956 as a method of making high-altitude weather studies.

Statement of May 5[2]

One of NASA's U-2 research airplanes, in use since 1956 in a continuing program to study gust-meteorological conditions found at high altitude, has been missing since about 9 o'clock Sunday morning (local time) when its pilot reported he was having oxygen difficulties over the Lake Van, Turkey, area.

The airplane had taken off from Incirlik Air Base, Turkey. The flight plan called for the first check point to be at 37 degrees, 25 minutes, North: 41 degreees, 23 minutes, East, and for a left turn to be made to the Lake Van beacon, thence to the Trabazon beacon, thence to Antalya, and return to Adana. The flight scheduled was estimated at 3 hours, 45 minutes, for a total of 1,400 nautical miles. Takeoff was at 8 a.m. local time.

(The above-given times are the equivalent of 3 a.m. Sunday, and 2 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time.)

About one hour after takeoff, the pilot reported difficulties with his oxygen equipment. Using emergency radio frequency, he reported he was heading for the Lake Van beacon to get his bearings, and that he would return to Adana.

As indicated above, his flight plan called for him to make a left turn at the Lake Van beacon. His last report indicated he was attempting to receive that beacon. It is believed he probably was on a northeasterly course, but there was no further word.

An aerial search was begun soon after receipt of the last communication. The Lake Van area is mountainous and very rugged. No evidence has been sighted of the aircraft having crashed.

If the pilot continued to suffer lack of oxygen, the path of the airplane from the last reported position would be impossible to determine. If the airplane was on automatic pilot, it is likely it would have continued along its north-easterly course.

The pilot, as are all pilots used on NASA's program of upper atmosphere research with the U-2 airplane, is a civilian employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, builders of the airplane.

When the research program was begun in 1956 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Predecessor to NASA), the federal agency did not have a sufficient number of pilots to operate the program, and so a contract was made with Lockheed to provide the pilots.

Overseas logistic support for NASA's continuing use of the U-2 is provided by Air Weather Service units of the USAF.

NASA has procured a total of 10 U-2 airplanes. The airplane was originally built as a private venture by Lockheed to serve as a "flying test bed". It is powered by a single Pratt & Whitney J-57 turbojet engine, and can maintain flight for as long as four hours at altitudes of up to 55,000 feet.

Since inception of the research program in 1956, the U-2 flying weather laboratories have operated from bases in California, New York, Alaska, England, Germany, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

The U-2 airplanes are presently being used in California (Edwards AFB, one), Japan (Atsugi, three) and Turkey (Adana, four).

The instrumentation carried by the U-2 permits obtaining more precise information about clear air turbulence, convective clouds, wind shear, the jet stream, and such widespread weather patterns as typhoons. The air-

[1] Made orally in response to press inquiries on May 3.
[2] Released to the press on May 5.

plane also has been used by NASA to obtain information about cosmic rays, and the concentration of certain elements in the atmosphere, including ozone and water vapor.

Instrumentation carried includes: Angular velocity recorder, to measure the airplane's rate of pitch; modified VGH recorder, to measure and record head-on gust components in flight; flight recorder Model BB, continuous recorder of indicated airspeed, pressure altitude and normal acceleration; airspeed and altitude transducer to measure pressure altitude and indicated airspeed; temperature and humidity measuring set AN/AMQ 7, to measure indicated free air temperature and indicated relative humidity; and vortex thermometer system, to measure true free-air temperature within one-half degree Centigrade at high speeds.

DEPARTMENT STATEMENT, MAY 5[3]

The Department has been informed by NASA that, as announced May 3, an unarmed plane, a U-2 weather research plane based at Adana, Turkey, piloted by a civilian has been missing since May 1. During the flight of this plane, the pilot reported difficulty with his oxygen equipment. Mr. Khrushchev has announced that a U.S. plane has been shot down over the U.S.S.R. on that date. It may be that this was the missing plane. It is entirely possible that having failure in the oxygen equipment, which could result in the pilot losing consciousness, the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet airspace. The United States is taking this matter up with the Soviet Government, with particular reference to the fate of the pilot.

U.S. NOTE OF MAY 6[4]

The Embassy of the United States of America by instruction of its Government has the honor to state the following:

The United States Government has noted the statement of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, N. S. Khrushchev, in his speech before the Supreme Soviet on May 5 that a foreign aircraft crossed the border of the Soviet Union on May 1 and that on orders of the Soviet Government, this aircraft was shot down. In this same statement it was said that investigation showed that it was a United States plane.

As already announced on May 3, a United States National Aeronautical Space Agency unarmed weather research plane based at Adana, Turkey, and piloted by a civilian American has been missing since May 1. The name of the American civilian pilot is Francis Gary Powers, born on August 17, 1929, at Jenkins, Kentucky.

In the light of the above the United States Government requests the Soviet Government to provide it with full facts of the Soviet investigation of this incident and to inform it of the fate of the pilot.

DEPARTMENT STATEMENT, MAY 7[5]

The Department has received the text of Mr. Khrushchev's further remarks about the unarmed plane which is reported to have been shot down in the Soviet Union. As previously announced, it was known that a U-2 plane was missing. As a result of the inquiry ordered by the President it has been established that insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned there was no authorization for any such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchev.

Nevertheless it appears that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane.

It is certainly no secret that, given the state of the world today, intelligence collection activities are practiced by all countries, and postwar history certainly reveals that the Soviet Union has not been lagging behind in this field.

The necessity for such activities as measures for legitimate national defense is enhanced by the excessive secrecy practiced by the Soviet Union in contrast to the free world.

One of the things creating tension in the world today is apprehension over surprise attack with weapons of mass destruction.

To reduce mutual suspicion and to give a measure of protection against surprise attack the

[3] Read to news correspondents on May 5 by Lincoln White, Director of the Office of News.

[4] Delivered by the American Embassy at Moscow to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 6 (press release 249).

[5] Read to news correspondents on May 7 by Mr. White.

United States in 1955 offered its open-skies proposal—a proposal which was rejected out of hand by the Soviet Union. It is in relation to the danger of surprise attack that planes of the type of unarmed civilian U-2 aircraft have made flights along the frontiers of the free world for the past 4 years.

Research Program To Detect, Identify Underground Nuclear Tests Expanded

White House press release dated May 7

The President on May 7 announced approval of a major expansion of the present research and development directed toward an improved capability to detect and identify underground nuclear explosions. The present U.S. program has evolved from the recommendations set forth by the Panel on Seismic Improvement (Berkner panel).[1] For fiscal year 1960 it has been funded for approximately $10 million. During fiscal year 1961 it is anticipated that the funds required will be about $66 million for all aspects of the seismic research and development program.

Known as Project Vela, the program calls for increased basic research in seismology; procurement of instruments for a worldwide seismic research program; development of improved seismic instruments; construction and operation of prototype seismic detection stations; and an experimental program of underground detonations encompassing both high explosive and, where necessary, nuclear explosions. The planned program provides for investigation of all aspects of improvement that are considered to be feasible.

Such nuclear explosions as are essential to a full understanding of both the capabilities of the presently proposed detection system and the potential for improvements in this system would be carried out under fully contained conditions and would produce no radioactive fallout. In order to develop sufficient reliable data from the program, it is anticipated that it will be necessary to conduct a series of explosions of various sizes in differing types of geological formations.

Recently the Soviet negotiators at Geneva concurred with the proposal that underground nuclear explosions should be conducted to improve the capability of the proposed control network to detect and identify underground explosions.

They have also indicated a willingness to discuss research and development in the seismic detection area with the United States and the United Kingdom. Agreement has been reached to convene a group of U.S.S.R., U.K., and U.S. scientists in Geneva on May 11 to exchange information on the seismic research activities of the three nations as a basis for future determination of the areas in which coordinated or joint research would be most fruitful.

Government agencies including the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Interior, as well as universities and private organizations, will participate in carrying out the United States program of research and development related to the detection and identification of nuclear detonations.

[1] For a summary of the conclusions reported by the panel on Mar. 16, 1959, see BULLETIN of July 6, 1959, p. 16.

Documents on Disarmament Talks Made Available for Reference

Press release 283 dated May 2

The Department of State on May 2 made available for reference the verbatims of the Conference of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee for the period from March 15 to 31, 1960. The release was made pursuant to an agreement reached last month by the 10 negotiating parties that verbatims of the conference sessions will be released on a monthly basis 1 month after the sessions take place. Release of verbatims of subsequent sessions will follow this procedure.

Disarmament: The Problem and the Prospects

by Francis O. Wilcox
Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs[1]

I warmly welcome the opportunity to meet with members of the American Society of International Law, whose signal contributions to scholarship and whose continuing influence on international affairs are recognized throughout the world.

It is a special challenge to address this distinguished group. That is so primarily because your interest and qualifications cover a very wide spectrum, ranging from particular questions of international law and practice to fundamental issues of international peace and order. And it is a high tribute to this organization that this is indeed the case.

Tonight I would like to speak to you about one of these fundamental questions, perhaps the most vital and the most critical of world problems. I refer to the problem of disarmament.

The Urgent Need for Disarmament

The infinitely destructive capabilities of modern warfare have given new focus and urgency to disarmament efforts. I fear that we now take for granted "kilotons" and "megatons" as measures of destructive power. These words, describing nuclear and thermonuclear explosive power in terms of its equivalent in thousands or millions of tons of TNT, have become commonplace. Their impact on the human mind has accordingly tended to diminish. Yet the fact remains that a single plane today can deliver more destructive power than *all* of the planes in *all* of the air forces delivered during the Second World War.

Let us clearly note, moreover, that nuclear weapons technology and capacity may not remain the exclusive province of those who now possess them. Others can no doubt develop this capability. We thus face clear prospects of the proliferation of nuclear weapons among the states of the world, with all that this would portend in added hazard to international peace.

I do not need to emphasize here other aspects of the problem of peace and security: the rapid development of missiles, the entry of manmade objects—and soon man himself—into outer space, the advances in chemical and biological methods of warfare. Nor do I need to address myself to the tremendous economic burden of armaments in the world.

Yesterday [April 27] in his press conference, President Eisenhower said that he could "see no reason why the sums which now are going into these sterile, negative mechanisms that we call war munitions shouldn't go into something positive." In this connection it is significant that the amount of money spent for national defense in this world in 1 year would pay for all the activities and programs of the United Nations for the next 500 years. For the totality of this problem is such that the search for disarmament has become a prime imperative of our times.

But we must not be maneuvered into disarmament at any price. The disarmament arrangements we see—and must find—are those that through mutual application and safeguarded implementation will enhance our security and not leave us and our free-world associates open and vulnerable to aggressive action.

Tomorrow, in Geneva, the 10-nation disarmament group, which is the focal point of present disarmament efforts, will recess for 6 weeks until after the meeting at the summit.

[1] Address made before the American Society of International Law at Washington, D.C., on Apr. 28 (press release 226).

There are some who have criticized us for agreeing to a disarmament forum based on equal representation with the Communist bloc. However, the reasons for this are clear and, I think, substantial.

The withdrawal of the Soviet Union from the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee in 1957 left us without an agreed forum for disarmament negotiations. We believed that no avenue should be left unexplored which might offer prospects for progress on this crucial problem. We were convinced that, although detailed disarmament negotiations would take place for the time being outside the U.N. by the establishment of the Committee of Ten,[2] this would not diminish the United Nations' responsibility for general disarmament. As a matter of fact, if agreement can be achieved among the Ten in Geneva, it will contribute substantially to a fuller realization of the purposes and principles of the charter.

This view was reflected by the General Assembly in a resolution unanimously adopted at its past session.[3] The resolution expressed the hope that measures leading toward the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control would be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time.

U.S. Objectives at Geneva

We approach the disarmament problem with two basic aims:

First, to try urgently to create a more stable military environment in order to curtail the risk of war.

Second, to reduce national armed forces and armaments and to strengthen international peacekeeping machinery to the point where aggression will be deterred by international rather than national force.

To accomplish the first objective, we believe it is necessary to undertake measures to guard against surprise attack, to halt future nuclear weapons production, to reduce existing nuclear weapons stockpiles, to bring about balanced reductions in conventional arms and armed forces, and to initiate measures to assure the peaceful use of outer space.

But we would not be satisfied to stop with these achievements. We want to move on toward the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and toward the reduction of national armed forces and armaments to levels required only for internal security purposes and to carry out obligations under the United Nations Charter. At the same time we want to foster universally accepted rules of law, backed by a world court and an international armed force, which would prevent any nation from launching an aggression.

This, in brief, sets the scene for the first round of negotiations which have taken place over the past weeks in Geneva. The Soviets thus far have not been willing to discuss the obvious and specific initial measures I have outlined. Without burdening you with the details, I should like to outline some of the basic differences in approach to the problem of disarmament taken by the Communist bloc and ourselves.

The Mirage of Agreement in Principle

So far the Communist representatives at Geneva have refused to consider any proposals which do not endorse in principle the Soviet version of general and complete disarmament. This Soviet tactic in negotiation is all too familiar. All too often the Communists seem more interested in slogans than in serious negotiations.

We have been exposed before to these tactics. "Ban the bomb," "Stop all nuclear testing"—these are familiar slogans which have a certain superficial appeal.

This time the Communists talk about "general and complete disarmament" as if this were a trademark which they had registered and as if its acceptance constituted the only way to make progress in disarmament. During the first 3 days of negotiations at Geneva, the Communist delegates used the phrase "general and complete disarmament" 135 times. They dodge the question of effective international controls, and thus the slogan is just as misleading and just as superficial as the earlier mirages.

Even the General Assembly resolution, which was cosponsored by all of the members of the United Nations and which expressed the hope for "general and complete disarmament *under effective international control*" becomes in Mr. Zorin's[4]

[2] For background, see BULLETIN of Sept. 28, 1959, p. 438.

[3] For a statement by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and text of the resolution, see *Ibid.*, Nov. 23, 1959, p. 765.

[4] V. A. Zorin, chairman of Soviet delegation to the Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference.

speeches, and in his satellites' echoes, United Nations endorsement of the Soviet plan. But when this resolution is cited by the Communists, it is usually rewritten, and the vital provision "under effective international control" conveniently disappears. Even when the Soviets do make reference to controls, they tend to give only lip service to a concept and do not make a serious effort to develop an effective system of verification.

The Soviets seem interested only in what label is put on the disarmament package. In the light of our previous experience with them in the use of slogans, we are interested primarily in the contents. Until agreement is reached on the contents, how can the label mean anything?

What we seek is a secure, free, and peaceful world in which there would be general disarmament under effective international safeguards and agreed procedures for the settlement of disputes in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

To this end we have submitted concrete proposals [5] on the basis of which the 10-nation group could begin immediately to hammer out specific measures of real disarmament. The Communist side has not been willing to negotiate on specific disarmament measures but has contented itself with urging agreement in principle on abolition of all armies, armaments, and war ministries within 4 years.

The Need for Verification

At Geneva the Soviets have thus far sought to avoid any serious negotiation about the question of control and inspection, although they acknowledge that this is an essential element in any general disarmament agreement. In this approach they are reflecting the historic reluctance of Communist disarmament negotiators to talk about, much less to agree upon, concrete arrangements to assure that disarmament measures are actually observed.

I find it wholly understandable that the Soviet Union, with its phobia for secrecy and with its broad access to information about developments in the free world, should find disarmament control arrangements highly undesirable on the one hand and perhaps even unnecessary on the other. Yet precisely these same factors make it imperative for the free world to insist upon an adequate system of inspection for verifying compliance with disarmament agreements. In this area, which is clearly vital to our own security, we cannot rely on promises alone. Control and inspection procedures must be part and parcel of any agreed disarmament measures.

The Communist group frequently alleges that proposals for a verification system are designed for purposes of espionage. They characterize these proposals as a wish on our part to look into everybody's bedroom and into everybody's garden. Now obviously effective international control machinery will certainly result in the gathering and exchange of information. But this should not go beyond what is necessary to establish and sustain confidence. Equal assurance to both sides that commitments under a disarmament agreement are being carried out is essential. This is the essence of international control.

In my dictionary, "espionage" is defined as the practice of spying on others or the employment of spies and the systematic secret observation of the words and conduct of others. This is by no means the definition of the operations of an internationally agreed organization whose task is to gather and receive information which will assure both sides that the disarmament agreement is being carried out.

In spite of this essentially negative and grudging approach to the central problem of control and inspection, the Soviets must come to realize that we will insist upon adequate control arrangements in any disarmament agreement.

I would like to be quite clear on one point. In this imperfect world we do not expect to see a 100 percent perfect system of controls. Nor are we seeking controls for the sake of controls. Our prime purpose has been, and remains, to work out disarmament agreements that will reduce the prospects of war and the burden of armaments. We attach the utmost importance to our efforts to achieve this goal. As a part of such arrangements, we seek only that degree of control and verification which will permit the world to know that the agreements are being kept by all parties. We ask the Soviets to accept nothing that we will not ourselves accept. If the Soviet Union will approach this question in the same reasonable way, I am confident that significant progress can be made.

[5] For text, see BULLETIN of Apr. 4, 1960, p. 511.

Measures of Nuclear Disarmament

I now turn to the question of our respective approaches to the problem of nuclear armaments. It is clear that the Soviet attitude on this matter is motivated by both political and strategic considerations. The Soviet Union has attempted to create pressures throughout the world which would inhibit free-world use of nuclear weapons in defense against aggression. In strategic terms, there can be little doubt that the Soviets have regarded nuclear weapons as an important element in Western strength. They have undoubtedly reasoned that, if we could be effectively precluded from the possibility of using nuclear weapons in our own defense, while Soviet strength in conventional armaments was retained, our strategic position would be impaired.

Thus over a period of years the Soviet purpose has been to "ban the bomb." In the present negotiations at Geneva this theme is once again being played. The Soviets have again proposed that each nuclear power should agree not to use nuclear weapons first. They also propose the complete elimination of nuclear weapons but have admitted that this could not be verified by existing techniques.

How does the United States look at this problem?

We have recognized, and continue to recognize, the need to deal effectively with nuclear weapons in any comprehensive disarmament arrangement. We believe, however, that nuclear and conventional disarmament measures must be balanced so that no country or group of countries will obtain, at any stage, a significant military advantage. We proposed that early steps be taken to limit the continuing buildup in nuclear weapons. As an initial step we seek an agreed cutoff, under proper safeguards, in the future production of nuclear materials for weapons purposes. We also propose to begin reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons materials by siphoning off agreed quantities for peaceful uses.

One of our ultimate goals in a disarmament agreement is the final elimination of nuclear weapons as may be feasible in the light of technical and scientific knowledge. Let me note this important point: At the present time it would not be scientifically possible to establish means of verification to confirm whether nuclear stockpiles had in fact been eliminated. Today a would-be aggressor could conceal nuclear weapons without any fear of detection.

But, as I have noted, there are important steps that can be taken now. We hope that the Soviets will agree to the specific measures in this area which I have already outlined.

Outer Space

Recognizing that the world stands on the threshold of the space age, the United States has again proposed at Geneva, as it has in the United Nations for the past 3 years, that steps be taken toward insuring the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only. We have specifically proposed that there should be a prohibition, with appropriate controls, against placing into orbit or stationing in outer space vehicles carrying weapons of mass destruction. Technological advances in this field have been astounding. Satellites are being sent aloft with increasing frequency. Scientists will no doubt soon discover ways to bring orbiting bodies back to a predetermined point on earth. The military implications of this are profoundly evident.

It is for these reasons that Soviet failure to deal concretely with the problems of preventing weapons of mass destruction from being introduced into outer space is so disquieting. There may be real danger that we will soon reach the point of no return so far as control of vehicles in outer space is concerned.

One could draw an unhappy parallel with the Soviet rejection in 1947 of the United States proposal to forgo the American monopoly of atomic weapons and establish full international control of atomic energy. We know now that the Soviet out-of-hand refusal to consider this extraordinary proposal was a tragic turning point in history.

We hope the present attitude of the Soviet Union with respect to outer space does not portend the same kind of fateful choice. It would be tragic indeed if the nations of the world were to extend to the vast reaches of outer space the military rivalries which plague man here on earth.

Maintaining Peace in a Disarmed World

Another basic difference between the Western and the Communist approach to disarmament is highlighted by our proposal that, as disarmament is achieved, steps must be taken to strengthen and

build up the machinery to maintain peace. The Soviet Union seems to maintain that existing arrangements are adequate and vigorously opposes the concept of an international force.

Fortunately we already have a strong foundation on which to build such peacekeeping machinery. The United Nations was established for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Our aim, accordingly, is a stronger United Nations. Perhaps the time is approaching when new efforts should be made toward making this Organization a more effective instrument for peace. Let me repeat—we have in the United Nations the structure on which to build. There is nothing wrong with the charter that good will could not cure.

We must also seek to accelerate the development of international law, looking toward the rule of law in the world. Certainly it would make a tremendous difference if states showed a fair-minded and careful regard for generally recognized legal rules. Far more use should be made of the International Court of Justice. Greater use should be made of advisory opinions. And further steps should be taken to extend the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

In this connection may I say that I regret very much that it has not yet been possible to take the steps necessary to permit this Government to embrace with complete fidelity the principle of compulsory jurisdiction.

It would be a mistake to assume that, if the point is reached where national armed forces have been reduced by mutual agreement to the militia level, the danger of aggression will have been automatically eliminated. There have been many cases in the past few years when frontiers were crossed and distinctly military actions were carried out by lightly armed forces. We are all too familiar with the pattern of indirect aggression and know that men armed with only light weapons—rifles, submachine guns, pistols, and hand grenades—can promote civil disorder and contribute to the overthrow of the government of a neighboring state.

In the light of these present-day experiences it is clear that there would be need for an effective international force to help keep the peace and repel aggression in a world where national armaments have been substantially reduced. As we have proposed in Geneva, such a force should operate within the framework of the United Nations. Without such a force a world fully disarmed except for rifles, or, for that matter, sticks and stones, would still not adequately guarantee peace and security.

The Soviets do not accept this concept. In an article published last fall—incidentally at about the same time the Soviet Union was putting forth its slogan of "general and complete" disarmament—*Pravda* warned against the creation of an international police force "armed to the teeth" which would be used for "suppressing peoples determined to change the social system in their countries."

We must consider seriously, even if the Communists choose not to, the anarchy and risks of aggression to which a disarmed world would be exposed if there were not at the same time recognized rules of law enforced by strong United Nations peacekeeping machinery.

Nuclear Test Talks

The differences in approach which I have briefly described on certain fundamental areas of the disarmament problem suggest to you, I am sure, why our negotiators at Geneva fully realize that they have a long and difficult road ahead. Thus far, perhaps not unexpectedly, they have little reason to be encouraged by the Soviet attitude.

But our efforts in the disarmament field cover a broad front. And we do find some reason for encouragement. The atmosphere in an adjoining conference room at Geneva is cautiously optimistic. I refer to the talks where American, British, and Soviet delegations have been working for the past 18 months on an agreement looking toward a controlled ban on the testing of nuclear weapons.

Here we have proposed that a treaty be concluded which would end all nuclear weapons tests where adequate controls can be agreed. This would exempt small underground explosions. However, we recently stated a willingness to agree to a temporary, voluntary moratorium on these small underground explosions where adequate control is not now possible.[6] Such a moratorium,

[6] For text of a joint declaration by President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan, see *ibid.*, Apr. 18, 1960, p. 587.

however, is conditioned on progress being made in the negotiations on various important issues that now separate the two sides and on arrangements being made for a coordinated research program aimed at finding more reliable means of identifying small underground disturbances.

However, there are still important political and technical issues to work out. Agreement must still be reached on such critical matters as the basis and frequency of on-site inspections of areas where unidentified seismic events have occurred within the territories of the parties. This is a major obstacle. The Soviets insist that the number of such inspections should be limited and based on a purely political decision. We believe that this is not a political question but that inspections should be based on detection capabilities and scientific facts.

Still another matter at issue is the composition of the staff manning the control posts which will be established within the three countries and throughout the world. The Soviets wish to have a predominance of host-country nationals in the control posts. We cannot accept this since it would amount to self-inspection. In the light of the need to insure objectivity, we have proposed that the control posts be manned by an international staff made up of one-third host-country nationals, one-third from the other side, and one-third from other countries.

Further issues include voting procedures, where the shadow of the veto is still with us, procedures to govern explosions for peaceful purposes, and the composition of the seven-nation control commission.

However, in the 18 months of painstaking and patient negotiations—a prerequisite for conducting diplomatic talks with the Soviets—we have reached agreement on a preamble and 17 draft articles and an annex of a treaty, as well as certain important technical matters.[7]

The most significant point is that the Soviets have agreed to the establishment of control posts in Soviet territory to be manned in part by non-Soviet personnel to verify compliance with the treaty. Thus there is some basis for cautious optimism at that conference, and we can only hope that some of this optimism will pervade the adjoining conference room, where the disarmament negotiators will be meeting when they resume their talks in June.

Do the Soviets Want Disarmament?

In view of the frustrations we have experienced over many years in trying to negotiate disarmament arrangements with the Soviet Union, people often ask whether the Soviets really want disarmament. I do not pretend to know the answer, but I would suggest that there may be several reasons why the Soviet Union should be genuinely interested in agreement on disarmament. First of these is the very human fear of the devastation that would be visited on all peoples alike by a total nuclear war. The ravages of World War II in destruction of their manpower and capital plant and equipment must have left a profound impression on the Communist leaders. They are intelligent men, and they must be able to visualize the incomparably greater ravages which a nuclear war would bring.

In the second place, the burden of supporting military establishments in the nuclear age is extremely costly both in men and materials. The losses of World War II also resulted in a deficiency in Soviet manpower, a particularly critical problem in light of the intensive Soviet campaign to increase industrial output and reclaim lands in Siberia. There are also increasing demands by Soviet citizens for more of the comforts of life. It is difficult to know exactly how much of a role each of these considerations might play in Soviet policy formulation, but there can be no denying the increasing competition for the resources and the productive energies of the state.

There are certainly other considerations as well. These could involve such matters as Soviet assessment of the balance of military advantage in any disarmament agreement, their estimate of the political advantages that might be derived from any such agreement, and their relative view of the prospects for achieving their objectives by either military or nonmilitary means.

[7] Copies of the agreed documents (drafts of a preamble and various articles of a treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests, together with a draft annex on a preparatory commission) are available upon request from the Office of Public Services, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

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I do not propose to attempt to strike a balance of all these factors. And I am sure there are others as well. But there are at least some reasons why the U.S.S.R. could be seriously interested in making progress toward disarmament. We strongly hope this is the case.

Perhaps the most difficult part of the equation is how much they might be willing to pay for disarmament by way of opening up their system to the inspection that would be required. I have already spoken of the difficulties we have experienced over a long period in this regard. But we must not, and will not, give up hope.

Concluding Comment

What, then, are the prospects for progress in the months ahead?

With the adjournment of the conference in Geneva tomorrow, we turn our eyes to the summit. In just 2 weeks, the Heads of Government of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union will meet in Paris. Disarmament will assuredly be one of the topics of highest priority. It is our fervent hope that the Soviets will join with us in giving the necessary impetus to the disarmament negotiations so that when the 10-nation conference reconvenes in June it can come to grips with the concrete measures which could eventually relieve man of the tremendous burden of armaments and free him from the specter of war.

Until acceptable disarmament arrangements are negotiated, we must continue to look to our own defenses. There is no other way if negotiations are to succeed. There is no other way if world peace is to be maintained. We know that the realization of the ultimate goal of world disarmament which we seek lies in the distant future. But this is no reason for us to be fatalistic and to concede that nuclear catastrophe is inescapable. As Thucydides reminds us, "Fatalism tends to produce what it dreads, for men do not oppose that which they consider inevitable."

I continue to believe that, if mankind is ingenious enough in the scientific field to forge the weapons capable of destroying himself, he has the innate wisdom and capacity in the political field to work out the means of preserving and advancing civilization.

Crown Prince and Princess of Japan To Visit U.S.

Statement by President Eisenhower

White House press release dated May 7

At the time of Prime Minister Kishi's visit last January,[1] I expressed the hope that the Crown Prince [Akihito] and Princess [Michiko] would be able to visit the United States during the centennial year of Japanese-American relations. I am now happy to announce that Their Imperial Highnesses have accepted my invitation and will be in Washington from September 27 to September 29.

They will be welcomed in the spirit of cordial friendship and mutual respect which characterizes relations between our two great nations.

Messages by President and Secretary on Japanese Centennial

President Eisenhower

White House press release dated May 8

One hundred years ago Japan sent its first embassy to Washington to exchange ratifications of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States.[2] In extending a warm welcome to this embassy, the President expressed, on behalf of the American people, his deep gratification at this beginning of closer relations with Japan.

This historic occasion laid the foundation for our friendship, and a remarkable cultural, economic, and political interchange between our two countries. I am happy to say that the bonds of friendship between our two peoples are stronger today than ever before.

Japan and the United States are joined in a partnership based on mutual trust, mutual respect, and full cooperation. We are both dedicated to the task of helping build a better world, where there will be peace and justice for all.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

[1] BULLETIN of Feb. 8, 1960, p. 179.

[2] For an article by E. Taylor Parks on "The First Japanese Diplomatic Mission to the United States—1860," see BULLETIN of May 9, 1960, p. 744.

Secretary Herter

Press release 238 dated May 3

I am happy to join with all Japanese and Americans who this year are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States. This is a fitting time to review the many ways in which our two countries have profited during their long relationship.

In the early stages of the Meiji era, when Japan opened its doors to the West, we established firm economic and cultural ties. In recent years these ties have been greatly strengthened, and today Japan and the United States are working together in a close partnership that serves not only the enlightened self-interest of both countries but also the cause of peace, justice, and progress.

In this centennial year we recall the many valuable contributions each country has made to the other. And we look forward to an even warmer friendship and closer relations as we enter the second century of our relations.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

United States and Nepal Affirm Mutual Desire To Work for World Order Based on International Justice

His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, and Her Majesty Ratna Rajya Lakshmi Shah, Queen of Nepal, made an official visit to the United States from April 25 to May 12 at the invitation of President Eisenhower.[1] *Following are the texts of a joint communique released at Washington April 28 and King Mahendra's address before a joint session of Congress on that same day, together with an exchange of greetings between President Eisenhower and the King at Washington National Airport on April 27, an exchange of toasts at a state dinner at the White House that evening, and a list of the members of the official party.*

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, APRIL 28

White House press release dated April 28

The President of the United States and His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, today held a friendly and fruitful discussion on various matters of mutual interest.

King Mahendra, who is visiting the United States upon the invitation of the President, has also addressed a joint session of the United States Congress. At the conclusion of his Washington stay on April 30, King Mahendra will begin a twelve-day coast-to-coast tour of the United States, during which he will meet with various civic, cultural, and business leaders.

The President expressed great admiration for the steps which have been taken under the leadership of King Mahendra to foster the growth of democracy in Nepal, as exemplified by the promulgation of a constitution by the King and by the holding of general elections in 1959 under the provisions of that constitution.

In their review of the world situation, the President and King Mahendra expressed their mutual concern with the vital problem of achieving lasting peace and establishing a world order based on international justice. They reaffirmed their determination to work toward those goals, the achievement of which will contribute immensely to the general progress, prosperity, and welfare of mankind.

The President and King Mahendra agreed that the American people and the Nepalese people have in common the virtues of tolerance, charity, and benevolence, which virtues should serve as the basis of relations between all nations. The

[1] Their Majesties were in Washington, D.C., April 27–30. Upon completion of the official portion of the visit, they continued their tour of the United States informally until their departure from New York City on June 1.

President and King Mahendra agreed further that Nepal and the United States share a profound belief in the sovereignty and independence of nations and in genuine noninterference in the affairs of others. The President and King Mahendra agreed that any attempt by any nation to impose its own economic system or political beliefs on any other country should be condemned.

The President and King Mahendra expressed a common belief that social and economic progress should be achieved by all peoples in the manner of their own choosing and in government based on consent of the governed and the dignity of the human individual. In this spirit, the President assured King Mahendra of the continuing readiness of the United States to be of assistance to the Government of Nepal in its high objective of developing the resources of the country for the welfare of its people.

The President and King Mahendra expressed their mutual desire to maintain and further strengthen the cordiality and genuine friendship which has always characterized Nepalese-American relations and which has been so evident during the King's visit.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE CONGRESS, APRIL 28

Unofficial translation

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Congress: We are very much touched by the warmth and spontaneity of emotions and feeling with which we have been received here. With a deep sense of honor and privilege we avail ourselves of the opportunity to address this august assembly. We regard this invitation to us as a token of your friendship and good will toward the people of Nepal, who in their turn have nothing but the greatest respect and admiration for the great people and the leaders of the United States of America. It is my pleasant duty to convey to you and through you to all the citizens of this great Republic the sincere greetings and salutations of the Government and the people of Nepal.

Different nations have acquired influence and leadership in the world in different periods of history. But no other nation at its height of power and prosperity, glory and greatness, had in the past thought in the same benevolent terms about the poverty and hardships of the less fortunate people in other countries of the world as you have been doing in your own time. Your pioneering spirit in this field and dedication to the great and noble task of helping to alleviate the conditions of poverty and suffering wherever they may exist have served to focus universal attention on this question of serving humanity as a matter of international responsibility.

We had till 12 years ago very little to do with each other, even in the way of trade and diplomatic relations. Till then few Americans had visited Nepal and the Nepalese who had visited America could actually be counted on the fingertips. With the advent of democracy in Nepal things began to change, and since the opening of the U.S. Operations Mission our contacts have increased rapidly and hundreds of Nepalese have come to this country for training and studies in various fields. Quite a few American technicians and experts have been to Nepal to help the Nepalese people out on their problems of transport, economy, and agriculture, on those of health and education. We are glad to be able to tell you that the Nepalese have found the American experts friendly and helpful and always willing and eager to help the Nepalese out on their various problems. In recent years an increasingly large number of American tourists have been visiting Nepal, and they are always among the most welcomed visitors.

Common Faith in Democratic Ideals

Apart from the recent contacts we have referred to above, our common faith in democratic ideals and procedures provides, in our opinion, the lasting basis for greater understanding and cooperation between our two peoples and countries. You are all familiar with the strains and difficulties under which all newly established democracies have to work. The concurrent resolution passed by the U.S. Congress last year on the successful holding of the first-ever elections in Nepal has served as a source of great inspiration and encouragement to the newly elected members of our Parliament in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Provision for fully representative institutions of government and legislature, respect for fundamental rights and due process of law, respect for freedom and dignity of the individual, are some of the basic principles that underlie the Constitution of Nepal. As is apparent to you, the

Constitution of Nepal is based on the concepts of law, liberty, and rights prevalent for a long time in your own country. Though we are separated from each other by vast expanses of land and water, though our diplomatic relations even do not date far back, there exists between us a lasting moral and spiritual bond that transcends all these material and mundane considerations—a real identity of outlook and views on vital problems of man and society that is derived from common faith in common political principles, ideals, and beliefs.

As a nation we have always prized freedom more than anything else in our history. We believe in an independent foreign policy of judging every international issue on its merits without consideration of anybody's fear or favor and in a policy of nonalinement and nonentanglement. Our record in the United Nations will bear testimony to the above fact. This may sound a little idealistic and a little too impractical, but as a small nation we feel that this is the only way in which we can best contribute to the discussions and deliberations in the United Nations and to the interests of world peace and friendly relations among nations.

Our policy of nonalinement does not arise from our desire to sit on the fence or to evade responsibility in any way. It is merely a manifestation of our reluctance and unwillingness to compromise our freedom of judgment and action beforehand by committing ourselves to support one side or the other even before the emergence of such an eventuality. We believe in retaining as long as possible our freedom of judgment for determining the right course of action in any situation. We do not see anything immoral, or selfish, or passive about it. We do not believe in shirking action, once we feel satisfied and convinced about the right course. We shall certainly not be neutral when we are confronted with the choice between good and evil, or right and wrong.

Ending Tensions Between Nations

Unfortunately the world we live in is passing through a state of uneasy peace and tension between nations. The sooner this state of fear and uncertainty is ended, the better prospects will emerge for mankind as a whole. This is something which is realized by all, but still it appears as though it will be some time before this realization can be translated into practice to the actual benefit of all concerned. However, men of peace and good will in every country must work and work ceaselessly and untiringly for peace and for the removal of the threat of war, because war under the present circumstances will mean nothing short of total destruction of human life and civilization.

Rightly have the great leaders of the world described disarmament—both conventional and nuclear—as the greatest and most pressing problem of our time. All the peoples of the world are eagerly awaiting the successful outcome of the Geneva negotiations on disarmament and nuclear tests ban. Will it be too much to hope that the negotiations in Geneva will result at least in some limited agreement in this field which could be formally registered at the impending summit meeting and announced to trembling humanity as a prelude to better times and broader agreements among nations in the near future? We hope and believe that the impending summit conference and the ones that are proposed thereafter will have the effect of easing tension in the world and registering real progress toward peace, disarmament, and settlement of the outstanding political disputes between nations.

We have not the slightest doubt about the peaceful intentions of the American people. Now it is for her to prove her initiative and skill in convincing other great and small countries about the need for the gradual evolution of a new international order based on freedom, justice, and peace for all and fully responsive to the needs and challenge of the time. The way in which the great powers can meet the greatest challenge of our time and perhaps of history is by turning the present-day situation, fraught with the risks of nuclear war, into the pooling of the resources of the nations of the world for the eradication of poverty and needs from everywhere. We cannot help feeling that, if even a small fraction of one hundred billion dollars that is being presently spent on defense and war expenditure in the world is devoted to the development of the underdeveloped countries, the world would for everybody be an infinitely better and happier place to live in.

We all know that in the history of mankind war has caused serious setbacks to progress and civilization and has always taken a heavy toll of human life. We have faced the devastating effects and grim consequences of the two world wars which took place during the lifetime of many in

our own generation. The finest flower of youth and manhood in every country were decimated in the two world wars, and we can very well imagine the sense of horror haunting the minds of the people heavily loaded with the very bitter memory of the loss of their sons, brothers, and husbands. We hardly need emphasize that no nation in the world, big or small, will remain unaffected in the event of another global war. It is the sincere desire for peace and freedom in the hearts of the 9 million of our countrymen that has prompted us to conclude this address with the following exhortation in the immortal words of your great leader and a great son of America, Abraham Lincoln, which to our mind literally applies to the present-day global context as well if we only replace the word "nation" by "international community":

> It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation . . . shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Thank you once again for giving us a patient hearing.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS, APRIL 27

White House press release dated April 27

The President

Your Majesties, it is indeed a great honor to welcome you here to the United States. The American people are delighted that you have found it possible to lay down your own responsibilities long enough to come and make this visit to our country.

It is truly an historic occasion. This is the first time that a reigning monarch of Nepal has set foot on this continent, and we are indeed proud that you have found it possible to do so.

The friendly relations between your country and ours are a matter of common knowledge. They have long existed. They have been strong and cordial, and we are confident that your visit here will do much to strengthen them and sustain them.

So, sir, and to you, Your Majesty, we—the people, the Government, and I—join in saying welcome, and we hope that you find our country interesting and that every minute of your stay here will be enjoyable.

His Majesty King Mahendra

Unofficial translation

Your Excellency, and ladies and gentlemen: We are all very happy to be here on your very kind invitation. We heartily welcome this opportunity for the exchange of views with such a great leader as you, who have distinguished yourself in the service of your nation in both war and peace and have always stood for the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

We hope and trust that our visit will further strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and cordiality between our two countries.

We bring to you, Mr. President, the greetings and salutations of the people of Nepal and also through you, sir, convey their best wishes to the people of the United States.

During our visit in the United States in the next few days we will be looking forward to meeting the people in the different parts of the country and acquiring a firsthand knowledge of the great achievements the American people have made in different spheres of national endeavor.

Your Excellency, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the kind and generous words of welcome you have just addressed to us and take this opportunity to express our good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of this great land.

Thank you, Mr. President.

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS, APRIL 27

White House press release dated April 27

The President

Your Majesties and my friends: It is indeed an honor for us to gather this evening to welcome to this Capital and to this house the King and Queen of Nepal. We are especially honored because it is the first time that a ruling monarch of Nepal has set foot on this land.

The times are gone when we feel that geography means much to the relations between countries. We have become neighbors through the miracle of modern inventions, communications, and transportation, and we have come to know more of each other. Up until now we have known about such

countries as Nepal only by reports from a few adventurous travelers—a few of whom, Your Majesty, are here present this evening—but they have told us about a people that is sturdy, proud of its independence and its liberty, and determined to sustain it. Those are the qualities that Americans admire and respect, and try themselves to show.

It is certain, therefore, that as you go about this country you will be greeted with the utmost friendliness, respect, and admiration, and indeed our great hope of knowing—through the members of your party and yourself and your gracious Queen—your people. I think that your visit here cannot fail to stimulate greater travel between our two peoples. This is all to the good because this means a greater understanding among the peoples, and international understanding is the only foundation upon which true peace can be built.

And so, sir, as you come here as the representative and the ruler of your people, as through you we try to send to them greetings and our best wishes for their success and their continued progress, I know that this company will want to join me in raising our glasses to your health and happiness. Ladies and gentlemen, the King!

His Majesty King Mahendra

Unofficial translation

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen: With your permission I would like to offer on behalf of the Queen, ourselves, and all those who have accompanied us, heartfelt thanks to the President for his most generous expression of good will to us and our people.

During this brief period of history of diplomatic and friendly association between our two countries, it is for the first time that a personal meeting between the two heads of state has taken place. In the long history of our nation it is also the first time that an occupant of the throne of Nepal has set foot on American soil. We welcome this opportunity of having a free and frank exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest, and especially on the means and possibility of further strengthening the friendly relations between our two countries, both of which share a common belief in the democratic way of life.

Mr. President, my Government and people have always welcomed and appreciated the initiative and efforts on your part for the furtherance of the cause of peace in the world. We would like to take this opportunity to offer our best wishes for the success of the summit conference due to be held next month and venture to express the hope that the whole world will benefit by its outcome.

We are happy to receive this opportunity to meet the American people and their leaders in various spheres of their national life and activity.

Ladies and gentlemen, may we now request you all to join us in toasting the health and happiness of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY

The Department of State announced on April 22 (press release 207) that the following persons would accompany King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva and Queen Ratna Rajya Lakshmi Shah during the official portion of Their Majesties' visit:

Subarna S. J. B. Rana, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning, and Development
Mrs. Subarna S. J. B. Rana
Rishikesh Shaha, Ambassador of Nepal
Mrs. Shaha[3]
Brig. Gen. Sher Bahadur Malla, Military Secretary to the King
Kaji Pushpa Raj, Principal Personal Secretary to the King
Mir Subba Iswari Man, Secretary to the King
Maj. Gen. Sovag Jung Thapa, Cabinet and Defense Secretary
Sushil Chandra Haldar, Personal Physician
Jagdish S. Rana, Second Secretary, Embassy of Nepal

U.S. Helps Afghan Airline Acquire Plane for Fleet

Press release 284 dated May 2

A DC-6B passenger plane, which Afghanistan's airline—Ariana—is acquiring with financial assistance from the U.S. International Cooperation Administration, was dedicated on May 2 at Washington National Airport by Abdul Karim Hakimi, president of the Afghan Air Authority.

The plane, which will be the largest ever to be placed in service by Ariana, will be flown May 3 from Newark Airport to Afghanistan, where it will be immediately placed in operation trans-

[3] Mrs. Shaha accompanied Their Majesties in Washington and New York and on the unofficial portion of the visit.

porting Afghan Muslims on the annual pilgrimage—*Hadj*—to Mecca.

Attending the dedication at which Mr. Hakimi cut the ribbon were Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal, Afghan Ambassador to the United States; Stellan Wollmar, Director of the ICA Mission in Afghanistan, who is now on consultation in this country; and representatives of Pan American World Airways, which is assisting Afghanistan in civil aviation development under an ICA contract.

The plane is the fifth to be acquired by Ariana with the assistance of a $5 million loan from ICA to the Government of Afghanistan to help Ariana obtain equipment. The other planes were three DC-3's and a DC-4.

The loan was part of a $14,560,000 U.S. program of development assistance begun in 1956 to help landlocked Afghanistan to develop civil aviation. In addition to assisting Ariana to acquire equipment, the program has aided Afghanistan in constructing an international airport at Kandahar and three local airports in other parts of Afghanistan, and in establishing air routes.

Views on Freedom-of-Navigation Amendment to Mutual Security Act

Following the adoption by the Senate on April 28 of an amendment to section 2 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended,[1] proposed by Senator Paul Douglas and 17 other Senators, Acting Secretary Dillon sent the following letter to Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

MAY 2, 1960

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for the views of the Department of State with respect to the implications of the Douglas Amendment to the Mutual Security bill, I take this opportunity to set forth the following pertinent observations.

As we understand the intent of its 18 sponsors, the Douglas Amendment is designed to support efforts toward eliminating trade restrictions in the Middle East, particularly with respect to those practiced against the State of Israel. I am sure you are aware that this purpose is fully consistent with long-standing objectives of the United States Government. It is our conviction however, that the inclusion of this Amendment in current Mutual Security legislation will in fact be counter-productive and will not achieve its intended purpose. In addition, such inclusion will in our view have harmful repercussions on United States interests in a wide area of the Middle East.

As you know, a resolution similar to the Douglas Amendment was passed in the House of Representatives at an earlier date. Fully sympathetic with the objective intended, the Department made the text available to our Embassies and Consulates in countries which would be affected by the amendment. In a unanimous expression of opinion our field posts from Morocco to Iraq reported that the adoption of an amendment of this type would clearly not be in the interest of the United States, nor for that matter of Israel.

Our posts abroad emphasized their concurrence with the objective sought by this amendment. They also stressed, however, that regardless of the effect which the amendment might have on the actual level of our assistance to the Middle Eastern states, the amendment would be widely interpreted as: a) demonstrating favoritism for the State of Israel—to the extent that it would render more difficult our efforts to bring about a relaxation of tensions between Israel and the Arab states; and b) an attempt to "tie strings" to our economic aid, and, by implication, to threaten the use of aid as an instrument of political

[1] The Douglas amendment, adopted by a vote of 45 to 25, reads as follows:

"(f) It is the sense of the Congress that inasmuch as—

"(1) the United States favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation between nations; and

"(2) the purposes of this Act are negated and the peace of the world is endangered when nations which receive assistance under this Act wage economic warfare against other nations assisted under this Act, including such procedures as boycotts, blockades, and the restriction of the use of international waterways;

assistance under this Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be administered to give effect to these principles, and, in all negotiations between the United States and any foreign state arising as a result of funds appropriated under this Act or arising under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, these principles shall be applied, as the President may determine, and he shall report on measures taken by the administration to insure their application."

coercion. Our posts pointed out, and the Department of State fully concurs, that incorporation of this amendment would without doubt have the effect of making the task of eliminating the Arab boycott of Israel more difficult and would play into the hands of the Soviet bloc which seeks to exacerbate Middle East tensions to further its penetration of the area.

Our Government has repeatedly made clear, publicly and through diplomatic channels, its support for freedom of transit through the Suez Canal, as well as our opposition to the Arab boycott against Israel. These undesirable restrictions, as you are aware, are an outgrowth of the Palestine problem, which continues to cause tensions between Israel and the Arab states and to perpetuate unfortunate circumstances such as those whereby nearly one million Arab refugees are not able to return to their homes. It is our Government's firm conviction that an Arab-Israel settlement will one day come, not by coercion but by a spirit of accommodation on both sides. As progress is made in that direction, such problems as boycotts, restrictions and homeless refugees will disappear.

Incidentally, there appears to be considerable inaccurate information surrounding the Suez Canal transit question. For example, it is said that American ships are being "barred" from the Canal for having called at Israeli ports. As a matter of fact, not a single American ship has thus far been denied passage through the Canal. Out of a total United States maritime fleet of 498, only 23 ships have been placed on the so-called Arab black-list, because of prior calls at Israeli ports. These 23 are denied entry at Arab ports but there has been no instance of denial of their transit of the Canal.

In this connection you may have read in the press that American labor unions in New York have set up picketing against the United Arab Republic ship *Cleopatra*. The purpose of the picketing is to impel the United Arab Republic to abandon its restrictions against Israel shipping. Unfortunately, this objective is not being served. Asserting their determination to resist such pressures, the Arab countries are establishing counter-picketing against American shipping. This reaction against coercion, which is not unnatural in young emerging states, means in effect that at least 20 American ships with 1,000 seamen aboard will be affected within the next month. It also means that for every Arab ship Americans may boycott some 30 American ships may be subjected to Arab boycott.

As can be seen, outside attempts, no matter how well intentioned, to compel one or more of the Middle Eastern countries to follow a certain behavior have wide repercussions. I might add that while resentments against such pressure in Arab-Israel matters have direct repercussions on our interests in 10 Arab countries from Morocco to the Persian Gulf, the sympathy for these 10 nations is inevitably widespread throughout Africa and Asia. This is a critical juncture in the history of those two continents. Just when the young Afro-Asian nations and particularly the Arab nations appear for the first time to be becoming aware of the fact that the Communists have been falsely posing as patriotic nationalists, it ill behooves us, through an appearance of placing "strings" on our aid, to incur the deep resentment or hostility not only of the 10 Arab nations but of their natural friends, the states of Africa and Asia. In fact, we do not believe it is in Israel's long-range interest that such enmity be aroused and choosing of sides precipitated throughout the Afro-Asian region.

In our view, avoidance of coercive tactics against Israel's neighbors is in Israel's interest. In just over a decade, Israel has quadrupled its exports. Its unfavorable trade balance has steadily been reduced. Israel's Gross National Product per capita is now more than twice that of any of its neighbors and even exceeds that of Netherlands and Italy. While foreign funds from various sources at an average rate of nearly $1,000,000 per day have been partly responsible, primary responsibility for this progress lies with the Israeli people themselves, their ingenuity, industriousness, and devotion to purpose. Parenthetically, I should note that our government has been consistent in its support to Israel. We have extended to Israel with its population of under 2,000,000 a sizeable total of various types of assistance, including PL 480. Such assistance, as you know, is continuing. Conditions have thus far been sufficiently favorable to allow Israel to make great strides. In our view it would be a grave mistake to have that progress disturbed by actions which can only stir up area tensions to Israel's detriment.

As you know, it is the view of our Government that the tensions of the Middle East can more

effectively be treated by concerted international action than by unilateral action on the part of the United States. That was the essence of President Eisenhower's address before the United Nations General Assembly during the fateful Middle East crisis in the Summer of 1958. Such progress as has been recorded since that time has been in large measure due to such international agencies as the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization. With specific reference to the restrictions on Israel shipping in the Suez Canal, the United Nations Secretary General has actively sought a solution. Although his efforts have not succeeded and have in fact met with a number of setbacks, the Secretary General as recently as April 8 reported his continued interest in the problem and his unextinguished hope that a solution may yet be found. Our Government is giving these endeavors its fullest support.

Although this letter is somewhat lengthy, I hope it will prove helpful to you in facilitating understanding of these important questions. In particular I hope it will make clear the reasons why those of us who deal with these problems on a day-to-day basis feel strongly that no actions should be taken which will exacerbate tensions in the Middle East which are clearly harmful to the long-range interests of the United States, Israel and the entire Free World.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS DILLON
The Acting Secretary

U.S. Restates Principles Affecting Policy Toward Merchant Marine

The Department of State released on May 6 (press release 251) the following exchange of letters between Acting Secretary Dillon and President George Meany of the AFL–CIO.

MR. DILLON TO MR. MEANY

MAY 6, 1960

DEAR MR. MEANY: I have just received your letter of May 5 enclosing the statement recently adopted by the AFL–CIO Executive Council with respect to boycott measures of the Arab League.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter regarding appropriate action which the Department of State might take under the circumstances, I enclose a statement of basic principles which actuate United States foreign policy affecting the American Merchant Marine.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS DILLON
Acting Secretary

Mr. GEORGE MEANY,
President, AFL–CIO,
815 16th Street, NW.,
Washington 6, D.C.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

May 6, 1960

1. As a matter of settled policy, the United States supports the principle of freedom of the seas and free access to foreign ports and facilities. The Department has constantly sought to facilitate the normal pursuit of international commerce by vessels of United States registry.

2. The United States Government has long and unequivocally maintained the principle that there should be freedom of transit through the Suez Canal for all nations. This policy has been publicly emphasized on numerous occasions, and was specifically reiterated by the Secretary of State during his address before the United Nations General Assembly on September 17, 1959.[1]

3. The United States Government protests as a matter of policy discriminatory actions or practices with respect to international trade which adversely affect United States firms, vessels and citizens. The Department will continue to pursue, by all appropriate and effective means, every avenue whereby private American interests in international trade may be fully safeguarded, and restored.

4. With respect to Arab trade restrictions arising out of the Arab–Israel conflict, the Department of State reemphasizes that our Government neither recognizes nor condones the Arab boycott, which includes the black-listing of United States flag vessels in part because of prior calls at Israeli ports. Every appropriate opportunity will be utilized, on a continuing basis, to reemphasize this fundamental position to the Governments concerned. At the same time, every suitable occasion will be employed both within and outside the United Nations, to facilitate progress towards a

[1] BULLETIN of Oct. 5, 1959, p. 467.

solution of the basic Arab–Israel conflict from which the Arab boycott arises.

5. The United States Navy in February 1960 discontinued the use of a clause formerly employed in contracting procedures for the delivery of oil to U.S. naval installations abroad, lest this clause, which was designed to assure the efficient operation of the Fleet, be misconstrued as acquiescence in the Arab boycott. Regarding transportation of PL 480 cargoes, restrictive clauses have in certain instances been included in ship charters by foreign countries which purchase the surpluses in this country and make their own shipping arrangements directly with private carriers. No United States Government agency is a party to these contracts. Consistent with the policy that no United States agency condone the Arab boycott, the Department will continue its efforts to do what it can to end the application of these restrictive clauses with respect to U.S. flag vessels under charter to foreign countries.

6. Regarding treatment of United States citizens abroad, including American seamen, it is of course mandatory on this Department to do everything possible to assure equal treatment and freedom from harassment for all our citizens in foreign countries. United States diplomatic and consular officers have standing instructions to extend every appropriate assistance to our citizens who may encounter difficulties. In several recent instances American seamen experienced difficulties at ports in the United Arab Republic. Our consular officers made every effort to assist the crews of these vessels, and were in fact able to be of material help. The Department has renewed its standing instructions to its consular officers to be on the alert to assist in settling grievances regarding treatment abroad of American seamen or other American citizens which are brought to their attention.

7. As a matter of basic procedure, the Department gives full consideration to all communications from private American groups with respect to problems affecting the conduct of United States foreign relations. In accordance with this procedure, it has been and will continue to be, the intention of the Department of State to give full consideration to all communications from the Seafarers International Union, other affected maritime unions and other interested groups. The Department will consult with the AFL–CIO and its maritime affiliates on future developments affecting American vessels and seamen in the areas concerned.

In the light of the foregoing basic principles and in conformity with the fundamental national interest, the Department gives assurances that it will undertake to investigate fully the grievances of the Seafarers International Union and, through appropriate diplomatic action with the foreign countries involved, to renew its efforts to assure freedom of the seas and to protect the interests of our shipping and seamen now being discriminated against by the Arab boycott and black-listing policy.

MR. MEANY TO MR. DILLO

MAY 5, 1960

Honorable DOUGLAS DILLON, *Acting Secretary of State*
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to transmit to you the resolution[3] adopted by the Executive Council of the AFL–CIO on Wednesday, May 4, pledging full support to the maritime affiliates of the AFL–CIO in their protest against the black-listing of American flag-ships and the boycott policy being pursued by the Arab boycott organization of the Arab League.

You will note that the resolution further expresses the support by the Executive Council of the AFL–CIO of the direct actions taken by the Seafarers International Union, supported by the International Longshoremen's Association in the New York port.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding the resolution to you for the information of the Department of State and for such action as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MEANY
President

ICA Study Group Visits Belgian Congo

Press release 236 dated May 2

An International Cooperation Administration study group consisting of Margaret Joy Tibbetts, Glenn Lehmann, and Joseph St. Lawrence has arrived in Léopoldville at the invitation of the General Executive Council of the Belgian Congo in Léopoldville and the Belgian Government. The study group wishes to acquaint itself with the future problems and needs of an independent

[3] Not printed here.

Congo with a view to studying possible future means, within the limits of available resources, by which U.S. technical assistance could be of value to the Government of the Congo.

At present the U.S. Government, through ICA in agreement with governments concerned, is conducting programs of technical assistance in 13 countries and territories in Africa. Miss Tibbetts, Mr. Lehmann, and Mr. St. Lawrence are serving in Washington with the International Cooperation Administration, the agency of the U.S. Government charged with administering programs of technical assistance.

Iranian Archeological Congress Concludes Meeting

Following are remarks made by Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, at the closing session of the Fourth Congress of Iranian Art and Archeology at Washington, D.C., on May 3. Mr. Henderson represented President Eisenhower at the Congress.[1]

Press release 242 dated May 4

On behalf of the United States Government it is my privilege to congratulate the organizers and participants of the Fourth Congress of Iranian Art and Archeology as that eventful and memorable Congress comes to a close. Special tribute is due Dr. Pope [Arthur Upham Pope, director of the Fourth Congress], Dr. Kuhnel [Ernst Kuhnel, chairman of the Fourth Congress], and others who have contributed so much to its success.

Delegates from far and near have given generously of their time in preparing for and attending this Congress and in participating in its discussions and deliberations. We are delighted that so many of our friends from abroad have been present, and regret that circumstances have prevented many of the outstanding scholars of Iranian culture from coming. We know that they are with us in spirit.

The American people are honored that the United States was selected as the site for the Fourth Congress. We are proud of our collections of Iranian artistic and archeological treasures and are happy that scholars and artists from various parts of the world have been able to enjoy them with us.

Persian culture with its great richness has for many generations broadened and deepened concepts of beauty throughout the world. Appreciation of man's handiwork like that of nature cannot be confined by national boundaries. The love and understanding of beauty brings pleasure to the hearts and minds of all peoples and serves as a common bond to unite them. This has been amply demonstrated in your warm associations and stimulating exchanges during the past days.

The recent revelation by outstanding scholars, a number of whom have attended this Congress, of some of the secrets hitherto hidden in ancient Persian art forms—in rugs, paintings, and architecture—is giving us a wider comprehension of the grandeur of this ancient civilization and a deeper appreciation of the richness of its heritage to us.

We are all debtors to the scholars in the field of Iranian art and archeology. Through the sharing of concepts of beauty and culture they are making a significant contribution to the promotion of values of brotherhood—to an understanding and tolerance so essential to the preservation of world peace.

I know that I am reflecting the views not only of our Government but also of the American people when I express appreciation in particular of the achievements of the members of this Congress. We wish all of you an agreeable return journey to your homes.

[1] For background, see BULLETIN of May 2, 1960, p. 713.

President Urges Congress To Act on Mutual Security Legislation

On May 3 President Eisenhower sent to the Congress a message[1] in which he urged action on certain pending legislation. Following is the portion of the message dealing with the Mutual Security Program.

. . . . . .

During most of our Nation's history, our growth was strongly influenced by two unique conditions. First, for more than a century and a half two great oceans protected us from the violent struggles of the Old World. Although in recent years we became engaged in two global wars, our relative isolation gave us months in which to assemble, train, and equip our forces deliberately and unmolested. Second, from the very beginning, our Nation's rapid expansion was encouraged by commercial and financial assistance from the nations of Europe. These countries provided us with valuable skills and the capital needed to accelerate the development of our resources, industries, and commerce.

These conditions have radically changed. America emerged from World War II as the mightiest nation in a free world that, in the main, was exhausted and crippled. Soon thereafter we came to realize that new weapons of great power, speed and range has markedly reduced the value of our ocean shield. Our homeland, in any future major war, would be a prime target, and our warning time against surprise attack would be minutes, not months. Our security cannot now be achieved by methods and a level of effort believed adequate only a few years ago.

In a world, moreover, in which an aggressive ideology drives ceaselessly to destroy human freedom, it is now the United States to which aspiring free peoples, particularly in underdeveloped areas, must look, as America once did to others, for the technical knowledge and financial assistance needed to help them strengthen their economies and protect their independence.

Such changes as these gave rise to our mutual security program, one of the most necessary and successful enterprises America has undertaken throughout her history. Started more than a decade ago, the program helped to save Greece, forestalled economic collapse in Turkey and Western Europe, supported the countries of the SEATO Alliance, sustained the strength and independence of South Korea and the Republic of China, and made real progress, in underdeveloped nations on five continents, in combating disease, poverty, and suffering, and thus has strengthened the resistance of those areas to Communist penetration, propaganda, and subversion. Clear it is that the mutual security program provides the surest path by which America can lead to and sustain a durable peace with justice.

Such a program serves the Nation at large rather than any particular locality, section or group. Only with difficulty, therefore, can its great rewards be measured by individual communities and citizens. It inevitably follows that in the annual contests over the public use of tax revenues, there is a tendency to bypass the needs of this vital security program in favor of domestic projects that, urged by special groups, achieve a measure of support far greater than their overall value to the Nation warrants. Understandable this tendency is, but I deem it a great disservice to America to indulge it. The security of our country obviously demands that our mutual security program be carried forward at an adequate level.

I have asked new appropriations of $4.175 billions for this program for the 1961 fiscal year. Nearly half of this—a sum one-twentieth of our own defense budget—is to assist the military forces of the free world, comprising 5 million soldiers, 2,200 combatant ships, and 30,000 aircraft. I need not remind the Congress of the low cost at which this force for freedom is sustained as compared to the cost of an aircraft carrier, a squadron of jet bombers, or an Army or Marine Corps division in our own defense structure.

[1] H. Doc. 385, 86th Cong., 2d sess.

Of the other parts of the program, one-third is for economic assistance required to help sustain these large forces abroad. The remainder consists of loans, technical assistance, and grants to help underdeveloped nations. These are the funds that spell the difference between hopeless stagnation and progress for hundreds of millions of people who, with us, believe in freedom.

Congressional approval of these funds for mutual security will profoundly benefit our people. To our allies and to others with whom we discuss the great issues of our times, it will signify that a united America has not wearied in the discharge of its responsibilities, and that we are unshakable in our determination to attain a world order in which men are free to pursue their goals in peace. And I emphasize once again that, as we strive to build the kind of world in which America believes, our adversaries are not all included in the single word "communism." They are distress and privation as well, and also the desperation of peoples when they realize that, lacking outside help, they struggle in vain to better their lives. Widespread chaos and misery cannot provide a world climate in which our free Republic can prosper and remain secure. There is for America no higher purpose or greater need than to measure up to her world leadership responsibilities.

I am keenly aware of the contention that, because of an adverse balance of payments and because of certain failures in administration, America should curtail these mutual security efforts. We must, and do, strive for greater efficiency. Likewise, we do have a problem with balance of payments, but the way to meet this is by positive actions which expand exports. Neither difficulty can be met by withdrawing from our responsibilities for world leadership and from partnership in the protection of freedom. We need—in our own interests—greater human progress and economic growth throughout the world. We cannot achieve these by an assault either on mutual security or on liberal trade policies.

I congratulate the Congress for its actions thus far on the funds for mutual security in the authorizing legislation, and I reaffirm the imperative necessity of providing the appropriations that the authorization would allow.

. . . . . .

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 3, 1960*

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 2d Session

Great Lakes Pilotage. Hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on S. 3019, a bill to provide for certain pilotage requirements in the navigation of U.S. waters of the Great Lakes and for other purposes. February 23, 1960. 95 pp.

International Development Association. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 3074, to provide for U.S. participation in the IDA. March 18–21, 1960. 122 pp.

Mutual Security Act of 1960. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 3058, to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. March 22–April 5, 1960. 672 pp.

Annual Report of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. Message from the President, together with the report covering the Corporation's activities for the year ended December 31, 1959. H. Doc. 376. April 11, 1960. 106 pp.

Immigration and Naturalization. Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee made by its Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization pursuant to S. Res. 55, as amended and extended, 86th Congress, 1st session, together with supplemental views. S. Rept. 1272. April 14, 1960. 8 pp.

Providing for Promotion of Economic and Social Development in the Ryukyu Islands. Report to accompany H.R. 1157. H. Rept. 1517. April 14, 1960. 22 pp.

Promoting Foreign Trade of United States in Grapes and Plums. Report to accompany S. 1857. S. Rept. 1274. April 19, 1960. 7 pp.

Requiring Rebuilding Work on Domestic Vessels To Be Done Entirely in U.S. Shipyards. Report to accompany S. 3189. S. Rept. 1279. April 19, 1960. 9 pp.

Operations of the Development Loan Fund. Fourteenth report by the House Government Operations Committee. H. Rept. 1526. April 19, 1960. 35 pp.

Pilotage Requirements for Vessels Navigating U.S. Waters of the Great Lakes. Report to accompany S. 3019. S. Rept. 1284. April 21, 1960. 14 pp.

The Mutual Security Act of 1960. Report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 3058. S. Rept. 1286. April 22, 1960. 65 pp.

Foreign Commerce Study. Interim report to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by special staff on the study of U.S. foreign commerce. April 25, 1960. 71 pp. [Committee print]

Extension of Export Control Act of 1949. Report to accompany H.R. 10550. S. Rept. 1287. April 25, 1960. 11 pp.

Law of the Sea Conventions. Report to accompany Ex. J to N, inclusive, 86th Congress, 1st session. S. Ex. Rept. 5. April 27, 1960. 11 pp.

Authorizing the Loan of One Submarine to Canada and the Extension of a Loan of a Naval Vessel to the Government of the Republic of China. Report to accompany H.R. 9465. S. Rept. 1298. April 28, 1960. 4 pp.

Restoration of Freedom to Captive Nations. Report to accompany H. Con. Res. 633. H. Rept. 1562. May 2, 1960. 5 pp.

Suspension of Duties on Metal Scrap. Report to accompany H.R. 11748. H. Rept. 1565. May 2, 1960. 4 pp.

Report to Congress on the Mutual Security Program for the First Half of Fiscal Year 1960. H. Doc. 373. May 2, 1960. 64 pp.

Temporary Suspension of Duty on Certain Amorphous Graphite. Report to accompany H.R. 1217. S. Rept. 1332. May 3, 1960. 3 pp.

Temporary Tariff Treatment of Chicory. Report to accompany H.R. 9308. S. Rept. 1333. May 3, 1960. 4 pp.

North Atlantic Council Holds Ministerial Meeting at Istanbul

The North Atlantic Council held its spring Ministerial Meeting at Istanbul May 2–4. Following are texts of a message from President Eisenhower which was read by Secretary Herter at the opening session on May 2, a final communique issued on May 4, and statements made by Secretary Herter upon his arrival at Istanbul on April 30, at the conclusion of the meeting on May 4, and upon his return to Washington on May 6, together with a list of the members of the U.S. delegation.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

As the NATO Ministerial Council convenes for its twenty-fifth session since NATO's founding, I should like to recall its original purpose, to emphasize once more its continuing necessity, and to define anew its challenging tasks.

Eleven years ago our nations joined in a solemn pact of interdependence. We recognized that only by cooperating as free peoples, subjecting our individual preference to the common interest, could we ward off threatening danger. For the threat was real and immediate.

For my own country, the decision to join such a pact was epochal. We overcame our historic aversion to permanent alliances and, in important facets, agreed to merge our destiny with that of other free and like-minded nations of the Atlantic area. This decision has been ratified by the overwhelming approval of the American people of whatever party or political faith. It has grown into the strongest peace-time coalition in all history. It has come to have a meaning for its members far transcending the initial crisis which gave it birth.

In two weeks, I shall meet at Paris, together with other Western leaders, with the Premier of the USSR.

We approach these Paris talks with a sincere desire to do all possible to reduce the tensions and dangers that now exist. Yet we cannot reasonably anticipate any quick or spectacular results. This meeting will be one more in what may prove a long succession of diplomatic exchanges dealing with some of the most difficult problems of our era. These are not susceptible to early solution. We can, at best, hope to make some modest progress towards our goals.

In this period of prolonged negotiation, I hope that all the NATO governments and their peoples will redouble efforts toward maintaining our strength, unity, and firmness of purpose.

We can negotiate successfully only if we are resolute and united, and if that resolution and unity are manifest to the Soviets. Any evidence of weakness or division among ourselves can only undermine our diplomacy and diminish its effectiveness.

If our negotiations with the Soviets do not prosper, we will have even more reason to look to our combined NATO forces as our greatest insurance against aggression.

If these negotiations do create some hope of reducing the risk of hostility, our efforts to enhance NATO's material and moral strength and cohesion will be the more needed—in order to meet the challenge of intensifying competition with the Communists throughout the world.

It is thus apparent today, even more than when our NATO treaty was signed, that our alliance is responsive to vital and enduring needs—a permanent community of free peoples, menacing no one, concerting its efforts only to advance the common good, evolving to deal ever more effectively with the problems and opportunities of the new decade.

To meet these problems and opportunities, Secretary Herter proposed at your Ministerial meet-

ing last December[1] that NATO engage in long-range planning for the 1960's. We are making intensive preparations for effective United States participation in this planning, as I trust that all of you are doing. To move toward our common goals will demand the concerted planning and consecrated effort of all our nations.

As one who has been closely associated with NATO since its beginning, I realize fully the differences of approach that are inevitable in any alliance of free nations. Yet our potential strength is the greater because we *are* free. To realize this fact, we have only to contrast our essentially trivial differences with the common stake and opportunities that we have in freedom. No dictatorship can hope to generate the power, both material and moral, which free peoples acting in unison can wield.

To mobilize this power, we must dedicate ourselves anew to the task of uniting and strengthening our NATO community so that it can effectively meet the challenges not only of the months but of the decades which lie ahead.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

Press release 243 dated May 4

The North Atlantic Council held its spring ministerial meeting in Istanbul from May 2nd–4th.

The Council took stock of the situation on the eve of the Summit Meeting. The results of its exchange of views may be summarized as follows:

(A) The Council welcomes the prospect of negotiations with the Soviet Union, and hopes that they will lead to improved international relations. The unity of the Alliance is a condition of progress towards this end.

(B) All members of the Alliance share the aim of general and complete disarmament, to be achieved by stages under effective international control, and support the proposals of the Western negotiators at Geneva to this end. These proposals in their view provide the best means of carrying out the United Nations Resolution of 20th November, 1959;[2] they regret the unwillingness which the Soviet side has so far shown to discuss specific practical measures of disarmament.

(C) While desiring a true international detente, the Atlantic Alliance cannot be satisfied with a formula of "peaceful coexistence" under cover of which attacks continue to be made on individual members of the Alliance. Detente, like peace, is indivisible. Thus, the efforts of Soviet propaganda to discredit the Federal Republic of Germany and the governments of certain other NATO countries are inimical to the Alliance as a whole and inconsistent with a real improvement of international relations.

(D) The Council reaffirms the view that the solution of the problem of Germany can only be found in reunification on the basis of self-determination. It recalls its Declaration of 16th December, 1958,[3] and once again expresses its determination to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

The Council heard reports on the topics likely to be discussed at the Summit Meeting. After a full discussion, it expressed its entire agreement with the common positions of the United States, France and the United Kingdom as worked out in consultation with their Allies. It expressed its satisfaction with the system of continuous consultation between all members of the Alliance which has been developed.

The Council also examined the Secretary General's report on the working of the Alliance. It welcomed the progress accomplished in various fields and reaffirmed its determination to continue its efforts in the field of political and economic cooperation and solidarity which is so necessary for the maintenance of peace and defense of freedom.

All members of the Council reaffirmed their faith in NATO and welcomed the emphasis given in President Eisenhower's message to the long-term planning of the Alliance.

STATEMENTS BY SECRETARY HERTER

Arrival Statement, Istanbul, April 30

Press release 231 dated April 30

I am glad to be in Turkey. The people of this great republic play a valiant role in the defense of the rich traditions which have shaped our civi-

[1] For Secretary Herter's arrival statement and communiques issued on Dec. 17 and Dec. 22, 1959, see BULLETIN of Jan. 4, 1960, p. 3, and Jan. 11, 1960, p. 44.

[2] U.N. doc. A/RES/1738(XIV) (A/C. 1/L.234); for text, see *ibid.*, Nov. 23, 1959, p. 766.

[3] For text, see *ibid.*, Jan. 5, 1959, p. 4.

lization. We in America are proud to be associated with you in this common cause.

Within the councils of NATO we seek the frank and honest advice of one another on the issues we face together in the defense of our freedom and in the quest for a just, lasting, and honorable peace. Here in Istanbul next week, we will seek the benefit of that advice, particularly with regard to the summit meeting in Paris on May 16.

We, for our part, look ahead to the Paris meeting with a sense of realism born of experience. We hope for progress but hold no illusions. For our ultimate objective goes beyond the mere maintenance of the long-familiar uneasy state of conflict recently disguised under slogans of "peaceful coexistence." What we seek is a positive state of well-being in which men can pursue their rightful aspirations in freedom and in peace.

At best the road to this goal will be long and difficult. Today, the sense of crisis appears less imminent than a year ago. But for us to confuse now or in the future the appearance of relaxation in tension with real progress toward solutions of international issues would be a disservice to the cause of peace.

We in NATO must, therefore, continue to strengthen the ties that bind us. We must continue to build the collective strength of our defenses. This is the only sound course for us to follow. We have done so in the past. I am confident we shall do so in the future.

Statement at Conclusion of Meeting, May 4

Press release 241 dated May 4

I wish to express my deep gratitude for the hospitality extended by the Government of Turkey and the courtesy shown us by the people of Istanbul.

Ours has been a significant meeting. It has shown once again the extraordinary unity existing among the 15 free and independent members of NATO. I am heartened and encouraged by this fact.

I have benefited immeasurably from the advice freely and honestly given by our friends, particularly in regard to the summit meeting on May 16.

The United States will go to that meeting fully aware that the process of resolving the many outstanding problems will be protracted. It will require much patience. It may well take many forms. It is therefore particularly important that we in NATO not only maintain but improve our unity and the collective strength of our defenses.

Both patience and determination on our part are not all that is required. The Soviet Government has to come to the realization that the determination of free men to safeguard their freedom cannot be subdued. It must also understand that the people of the world want and deserve more than a struggle for domination under the guise of what they have chosen to call "peaceful coexistence." If the forthcoming meeting demonstrates that the Soviet Union now understands these basic facts, we should be able to make a start toward the solution of some of our major problems.

Arrival Statement, Washington, May 6

Press release 252 dated May 6

I return from the Foreign Ministers Conferences of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) held in Tehran[4] and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) held in Istanbul. On the return route 1 day was spent in Athens for fruitful discussions with Greek officials and a pleasant visit with Their Gracious Majesties the King and Queen of Greece.

Both the NATO and CENTO conferences were eminently successful. They afforded opportunities for thorough exchanges of views on specific problems and tasks relating to the alliances themselves and on the international situation generally, with particular reference to the forthcoming summit meeting in Paris.

Marked unity was demonstrated at both conferences. All participants were determined to maintain strong defenses until the hoped-for day when general and complete disarmament and international arrangements for keeping the peace can be achieved.

The CENTO and NATO conferences gave their approval to the Western approaches to the summit. While welcoming the constructive nature of the Western positions, the Ministers agreed that exaggerated hopes for agreement should not be entertained.

A significant outcome of the discussions was the unanimous agreement that a *détente*, though welcome, cannot be a true *détente* while the Soviet

[4] *Ibid.*, May 16, 1960, p. 801.

Union continues its attacks on some members of the alliance and seeks to sow dissension between them. To echo the words of the NATO communique, *détente*, like peace, is indivisible.

U.S. DELEGATION

The Department of State announced on April 25 (press release 212) that the following are the principal members of the U.S. delegation to the ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council held at Istanbul from May 2 to 4, 1960.

U.S. Representative

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter

U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council and European Regional Organizations

Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess

Senior Advisers

Livingston T. Merchant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Theodore C. Achilles, Counselor of the Department of State

Andrew H. Berding, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

Philip J. Farley, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Disarmament and Atomic Energy

John N. Irwin II, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

G. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Frederick E. Nolting, Jr., Alternate U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council

Gerard C. Smith, Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning

Fletcher Warren, Ambassador to Turkey

President Names U.S. Members of Shrimp Commission

The White House (Augusta, Ga.) announced on April 20 that the President had on that date appointed the following to be members of the U.S. section of the Commission for the Conservation of Shrimp in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico:[1]

John C. Ferguson

Robert M. Ingle

Donald L. McKernan, Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior

[1] Established pursuant to a convention with Cuba signed on Aug. 15, 1958; for text, see BULLETIN of Apr. 20, 1959, p. 566.

United States Delegations to International Conferences

13th World Health Assembly

The Department of State announced on April 29 (press release 229) that the President has designated Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 13th World Health Assembly, which is scheduled to convene at Geneva on May 3.

The President also designated Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Horace E. Henderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, as delegates and the following as alternate delegates:

Frank B. Berry, M.D., Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical)

Lowell T. Coggeshall, M.D., Dean, Division of Biological Sciences, University of Chicago

H. van Zile Hyde, M.D., Assistant to the Surgeon General for International Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Richard K. C. Lee, M.D., President, Board of Health, State of Hawaii

Other members of the delegation include:

Advisers

Guillermo Arbona, M.D., Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Eugene P. Campbell, M.D., Chief, Public Health Division, International Cooperation Administration

Geoffrey Edsall, M.D., Director of Immunology Division, Army Medical Service, Graduate School, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

E. Ross Jenney, M.D., Assistant Chief, Division of International Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Berwyn Mattison, M.D., Executive Secretary, American Public Health Association

Cleon A. Nafe, M.D., Associate Professor of Surgery, Indiana University Medical School

Christopher Parnall, Jr., M.D., Administrator, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.

M. Allen Pond, Office of the Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Edward J. Rowell, American Consulate General, Geneva, Switzerland

William Thomas Sowder, M.D., Florida State Health Officer

Lawrence R. Wyatt, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

Secretary of Delegation

David B. Ortman, Office of International Conferences, Department of State

TREATY INFORMATION

Temporary Waiver of Some Provisions in U.S.-Iran Trade Agreement

Press release 218 dated April 27

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

On April 12, 1960, the U.S. Government, through the American Embassy at Tehran, exchanged notes with the Government of Iran in which the Government of the United States agreed not to invoke article VI of the United States-Iran Reciprocal Trade Agreement of 1943[1] with respect to the temporary imposition by Iran of commercial profits taxes on certain products on which Iran had given tariff concessions to the United States in the agreement. The Government of Iran had requested U.S. agreement to these taxes because of Iran's balance-of-payments problem. The exchange of notes covers a period not to exceed 6 months immediately following the date of the exchange. The original agreement was signed on April 8, 1943.

Under the terms of the notes, the taxes in question shall not be imposed on products of the United States at rates higher than those at which they are imposed on products of any third country. In no case shall the combined duty and commercial profits taxes exceed the ad valorem rate specified for the respective products in the notes.

The text of the U.S. note is attached. The Iranian reply is identical in substance.

TEXT OF U.S. NOTE

DEAR MR. MINISTER: I refer to recent discussions with respect to the serious balance of payments situation confronting Iran. It is my understanding that these discussions have resulted in the following agreement:

1. The Government of Iran considers it necessary during the next six months temporarily to impose its commercial profits taxes on the importation of the following products of the United States provided for in Schedule I to the Trade Agreement between the United States and Iran, signed April 8, 1943, but in no case shall the combined duty and commercial profits taxes, or the ad valorem equivalent of such combined duty and taxes in cases in which a specific rate is involved, exceed the ad valorem rate specified for the respective products:

Tariff Number	*Description*	*Rate*
868 B	Radio receiving sets, including phonographs	
	1. Up to 5,000 rials ($65)	25 percent
	5,000–10,000 rials ($65–$130)	50 percent
	More than 10,000 rials ($130)	75 percent
868 D	Television receivers	
	Up to 20,000 rials ($261)	25 percent
	20,000 rials or more	50 percent
890 A	Passenger cars including sport models	
	Up to 200,000 rials ($2614)	35 percent
	200,000–300,000 rials ($2614–$3921)	50 percent
	300,000 ($3921) or more	75 percent

2. Such commercial profits taxes shall not be imposed on products of the United States at rates higher than those at which these taxes are imposed on products of any third country.
3. In view of the serious balance of payments situation of Iran the Government of the United States, during the period of six months immediately following the date of this note, will not invoke the provisions of Article VI of the Trade Agreement in respect of the commercial profit taxes specified above.

The Government of the United States of America will consider that this note, together with your note in reply, indicating concurrence of the Government of Iran in respect to the matter set forth above, constitute an agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Iran to enter into force on the date of your reply note.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD T. WAILES

His Excellency
HASSAN ALI MANSUR,
Minister of Commerce,
Ministry of Commerce,
Tehran.

[1] 58 Stat. 1822.

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Cultural Relations

Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials, and protocol. Done at Lake Success November 22, 1950. Entered into force May 21, 1952.[1]
Acceptance deposited: Denmark, April 5, 1960.

Shipping

Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consulta-

[1] Not in force for the United States.

tive Organization. Signed at Geneva March 6, 1948. Entered into force March 17, 1958. TIAS 4044.
Acceptance deposited: Bulgaria, April 5, 1960.

Telecommunications

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention of December 22, 1952 (TIAS 3266), with appendixes and final protocol. Done at Geneva November 29, 1958. Entered into force January 1, 1960. TIAS 4390.
Notification of approval: Laos, March 21, 1960.

Radio regulations, with appendixes, annexed to the international telecommunication convention, 1959. Done at Geneva December 21, 1959.[3]
Notification of approval: Iran, March 14, 1960.

BILATERAL

India

Agricultural commodities agreement under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 455; 7 U.S.C. 1701–1709), with exchange of notes. Signed at Washington May 4, 1960. Entered into force May 4, 1960.

Iran

Agreement providing that the United States will not invoke article VI of reciprocal trade agreement of 1943 (58 Stat. 1322) with respect to temporary imposition by Iran of commercial profits taxes on certain products. Effected by exchange of notes at Tehran April 12, 1960. Entered into force April 12, 1960.

Japan

Agreement relating to a program for the assembly and manufacture in Japan of F-104 type aircraft by Japanese industry. Effected by exchange of notes at Tokyo April 15, 1960. Entered into force April 15, 1960.

Turkey

Agreement amending the agreement of December 27, 1949, as amended (TIAS 2111 and 3737), for the establishment of the U.S. Educational Commission in Turkey. Effected by exchange of notes at Ankara February 1, 1960. Entered into force February 1, 1960.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Organization of Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs[1]

Department circular 855 dated April 26

1. *Purpose*

The purposes of this circular are (1) to announce the reorganization of the Bureau of International Cultural Relations and its redesignation as the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and (2) to establish components of the new organization.

[1] Not in force.
[2] Department circular 829 dated June 15, 1959, is canceled.

2. *Background*

The Bureau of International Cultural Relations was established, effective June 1, 1959, in recognition of the need for greater emphasis on the international cultural relations of the United States. The Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations heads the Bureau. He is responsible for the coordination of the wide variety of international cultural activities which are conducted by the several Government agencies and for the direction of the cultural programs of the Department. Experience since the establishment of the Bureau has revealed the advisability of modifying the organizational structure to: (1) give greater importance to the function of planning and developing the educational exchange and cultural programs of the Department; (2) make more manageable the heavy burden of operational responsibilities; and (3) provide the Special Assistant with a means to accomplish the two related but separate responsibilities of coordination and direction of operations.

3. *Organizational Changes*

3.1 Effective with the pay period beginning April 17, 1960, the Bureau of International Cultural Relations (CU) is reorganized and renamed the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU).

3.2 Within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the following changes are made:

a. The "Policy and Coordination Staff", the "Plans and Development Staff", "Office of Cultural Exchange" and the "Office of Educational Exchange" are established.

b. The "Executive and Reports Staff" replaces the Executive Staff and the Program Reporting Staff.

c. The UNESCO [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] Relations Staff is redesignated "Secretariat–United States National Commission for UNESCO".

d. The Cultural Policy and Development Staff, the Cultural Presentations Staff and the International Educational Exchange Service are abolished.

3.3 The East-West Contacts Program and Staff will be transferred to the Bureau of European Affairs. CU will retain responsibility for approval of the performances of American groups touring under the President's Special International Program and for programming and selection of American and Soviet students exchanged with the Soviet Union under terms of the U.S.–USSR Exchange Agreement as well as student exchanges with the other Eastern European nations.

4. *Designation*

Mr. Robert H. Thayer continues as head of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Mr. Saxton Bradford will continue to serve as Deputy and will direct the operating programs of the Bureau under the supervision of the Special Assistant.

5. *Functions*

5.1 *Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations*

a. Develops United States Government policy on, and

coordinates, all international cultural, educational and exchange of persons activities and the cultural aspects of training programs for foreign nationals.

b. Directs the Department's cultural and educational exchange programs.

5.11 *Policy and Coordination Staff*

Serves as the body which assists the Special Assistant in the coordination aspects of the Bureau's functions; maintains liaison and consults with other Government agencies and with private foundations and other non-Government groups; provides advice and guidance in the establishment of priorities and other program considerations and information on plans and program activities both Governmental and private in the educational and cultural field.

5.12 *Secretariat of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange and the Advisory Committee on the Arts*

Provides such staff functions as are necessary to enable the Advisory Commission and the Advisory Committee to fulfill their respective responsibilities as provided by law.

5.13 *Secretariat–United States National Commission for UNESCO*

a. In consultation with the Plans and Development Staff, the National Commission and the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, develops policies governing substantive U.S. participation in the UNESCO program.

b. Coordinates activities incident to the participation of the United States in UNESCO.

c. Provides staff functions for the National Commission including services for its meetings, conference and travel arrangements.

5.14 *Executive and Reports Staff*

Provides executive leadership and direction, and administers the organization, budget and fiscal, security, personnel and administrative activities of the Bureau. Issues all reports of the Bureau, including those required by legislation. Provides a clearing house of information involving the collection of information and preparation of reports about all Government and private activities in the international educational and cultural fields.

a. Financial Management Branch
b. Reports Branch
c. Organization and Procedures Branch
d. Administrative and Personnel Branch

5.2 *Plans and Development Staff*

a. Plans are prepared by geographic area planning officers for the Department's educational and cultural activities, including exchange of persons, cultural presentations, multilateral cultural activities, cultural agreements and conventions, etc., and for the Department's assistance to private activities in this field. Develops a total educational and cultural program for each country and for regional cultural programs including those for OAS [Organization of American States], NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization], SEATO [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization], CENTO [Central Treaty Organization], etc., taking into consideration the recommendations of overseas missions. Obtains political guidance from the geographic bureaus and program information from other elements of CU as a basis for planning.

b. Advisers in the Office of the Director (1) assemble information on the extent of educational and cultural resources within the United States and advise on the manner in which those resources are to be taken into account in planning the Department's educational and cultural activities, and (2) ensure an appropriate relationship between over-all U.S. cultural interests and programs and U.S. participation in UNESCO and other multilateral cultural programs in collaboration with the Secretariat–U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

c. The "Evaluation Branch" acquires, interprets and evaluates information on educational and cultural programs on a country-by-country basis for the purpose of appraising progress and effectiveness and giving guidance in formulating policies and plans.

5.3 *Office of Educational Exchange*

Conducts, directly and by agreement or contract with public or private agencies, activities in the educational and cultural field which are academic in nature and involve programs for bringing selected persons from other countries to the United States for study, teaching, and research and for sending selected Americans abroad for similar purposes; administers a program to provide facilitative assistance to interchanges of privately financed individuals and groups.

5.31 *Operations Staff of the Board of Foreign Scholarships*

Provides such staff functions as are necessary to enable the Board of Foreign Scholarships to fulfill its responsibilities under Public Law 584, 79th Congress.

5.32 *Student Division*

Directs the exchange of persons programs which bring foreign nationals to the United States for study in American educational institutions and which send Americans abroad for study in foreign educational institutions.

a. American Branch
b. Foreign Branch

5.33 *Professional Division*

Directs (1) the exchange of persons programs which bring foreign professional educators and scholars at the university level to lecture or to undertake research in the United States and instructors at the elementary and secondary school level to teach, and (2) programs which send the same type of American professional people abroad for these purposes; directs the establishment of Chairs in American Studies in foreign institutions as well as Seminars in American Studies overseas.

a. Lecturers and Research Scholars Branch
b. Teachers Branch

5.4 *Office of Cultural Exchange*

Conducts, directly and by agreement or contract with public or private agencies, activities in the educational and cultural field other than those of an academic nature; conducts programs for bringing key persons from

other countries to the United States for travel, observation and specialized practical experience, and for sending carefully selected Americans abroad for similar purposes; sends American performing artists and athletic groups overseas under terms of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956, Public Law 860; administers a program for grants and professional services to American-sponsored schools in Latin America and assists American-sponsored schools in other areas of the world; and aids non-United States Government organizations, institutions and individuals here and abroad in undertaking exchange projects of their own which can further the national interest.

5.41 *Presentations Division*

Administers the program which sends abroad on tour American artists, athletes, lecturers, instructors and demonstrators of American cultural achievement, as individuals or groups.

a. Performing Artists Branch
b. American Specialists Branch

5.42 *Leaders and Specialists Division*

Directs exchange of persons programs for bringing foreign leaders of thought and opinion to the United States for programs of travel and observation and consultation and for bringing to the United States foreign specialists to participate under planned programs of practical experience; facilitates selected privately financed and sponsored exchange projects for eminent individuals or groups from other countries and similar projects abroad for Americans; supervises the operation of the Department's Reception Centers.

a. Leaders Branch
b. Foreign Specialists Branch
c. Voluntary Leaders Branch

5.43 *Special Projects Division*

Conducts activities in the areas of grantee orientation, follow-up programs, English language testing and teaching, and assistance on special program matters; administers programs to provide financial assistance, in part or in whole, to students and youth leaders on short-term educational travel interchanges; and administers the program of aid to American-sponsored schools abroad.

a. American-Sponsored Schools Branch
b. Facilitative Services Branch
c. Education Travel Branch
d. Special Activities Branch

6. *Amendments to the Organization Manual, Regulations and Delegations of Authority*

The Organization Manual, regulations and delegations of authority in the Department of State are being amended to reflect the changes incident to the reorganization herein above provided.

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Press releases may be obtained from the Office of News, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Releases issued prior to May 2 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 207 of April 22, 212 of April 25, 218 of April 27, 226 of April 28, 229 of April 29, and 231 of April 30.

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233	5/2	Disarmament conference documents and transcripts.
234	5/2	Aid to Afghanistan in acquiring DC-6.
235	5/2	MSP report published.
236	5/2	ICA study group visits Belgian Congo.
*237	5/2	Revisions in program for visit of King of Nepal.
238	5/3	Herter: Mesage on Japanese centennial.
*239	5/3	Cultural exchange (Latin America).
†240	5/4	Herter: P.L. 480 agreement with India.
241	5/4	Herter: NATO Ministerial meeting.
242	5/4	Henderson: Iranian Archeological Congress.
243	5/4	NATO Ministerial meeting communique.
†244	5/5	Mann: "Sino-Soviet Bloc Trade and Its Implications for the United States."
*245	5/5	Bennett appointed ICA regional director for Near East and South Asia (biographic details).
†246	5/5	Penfield: "Africa: A New Situation Requiring New Responses."
247	5/5	Meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs (rewrite).
†248	5/6	Rubottom: "The Growing Importance of Educational Exchange in the American Republics."
249	5/6	U.S. note on plane shot down in Soviet Union.
*250	5/6	Cultural exchange (Chile).
251	5/6	Dillon-Meany letters on ship boycott.
252	5/6	Herter: return from CENTO and NATO meetings and visit to Greece.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin

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May 30, 1960

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Office of Public Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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U.S. States Position on U-2 Incident

Following is a statement read by President Eisenhower at his press conference on May 11, together with the texts of U.S. notes of May 10 and 12 and a Soviet note of May 10.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

White House press release dated May 11

I have made some notes from which I want to talk to you about this U-2 incident.

A full statement about this matter has been made by the State Department,[1] and there have been several statesmanlike remarks by leaders of both parties.

For my part, I supplement what the Secretary of State has had to say with the following four main points. After that, I shall have nothing further to say—for the simple reason I can think of nothing to add that might be useful at this time.

First point is this: the need for intelligence-gathering activities.

No one wants another Pearl Harbor. This means that we must have knowledge of military forces and preparations around the world, especially those capable of massive surprise attack.

Secrecy in the Soviet Union makes this essential. In most of the world no large-scale attack could be prepared in secret. But in the Soviet Union there is a fetish of secrecy and concealment. This is a major cause of international tension and uneasiness today. Our deterrent must never be placed in jeopardy. The safety of the whole free world demands this.

As the Secretary of State pointed out in his recent statement, ever since the beginning of my administration I have issued directives to gather, in every feasible way, the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for defense.

My second point: the nature of intelligence-gathering activities.

These have a special and secret character. They are, so to speak, "below the surface" activities.

They are secret because they must circumvent measures designed by other countries to protect secrecy of military preparations.

They are divorced from the regular, visible agencies of government, which stay clear of operational involvement in specific detailed activities.

These elements operate under broad directives to seek and gather intelligence short of the use of force, with operations supervised by responsible officials within this area of secret activities.

We do not use our Army, Navy, or Air Force for this purpose, first, to avoid any possibility of the use of force in connection with these activities and, second, because our military forces, for obvious reasons, cannot be given latitude under broad directives but must be kept under strict control in every detail.

These activities have their own rules and methods of concealment, which seek to mislead and obscure—just as in the Soviet allegations there are many discrepancies. For example, there is some reason to believe that the plane in question was not shot down at high altitude. The normal agencies of our Government are unaware of these specific activities or of the special efforts to conceal them.

Third point: How should we view all of this activity?

It is a distasteful but vital necessity.

We prefer and work for a different kind of world—and a different way of obtaining the information essential to confidence and effective de-

[1] BULLETIN of May 23, 1960, p. 816.

terrence. Open societies, in the day of present weapons, are the only answer.

This was the reason for my open-skies proposal in 1955,[2] which I was ready instantly to put into effect, to permit aerial observation over the United States and the Soviet Union which would assure that no surprise attack was being prepared against anyone. I shall bring up the open-skies proposal again at Paris, since it is a means of ending concealment and suspicion.

My final point is that we must not be distracted from the real issues of the day by what is an incident or a symptom of the world situation today.

This incident has been given great propaganda exploitation. The emphasis given to a flight of an unarmed, nonmilitary plane can only reflect a fetish of secrecy.

The real issues are the ones we will be working on at the summit—disarmament, search for solutions affecting Germany and Berlin, and the whole range of East-West relations, including the reduction of secrecy and suspicion.

Frankly, I am hopeful that we may make progress on these great issues. This is what we mean when we speak of "working for peace."

And, as I remind you, I will have nothing further to say about this matter.

TEXTS OF NOTES

U.S. Note of May 10[3]

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to refer to public statements of the Soviet Government indicating that an American civilian, Francis Gary Powers, is under detention in Moscow. The Embassy requests that an officer of the Embassy be permitted to interview Mr. Powers.

U.S. Note of May 12[4]

Press release 262 dated May 12

The Embassy of the United States of America refers to the Soviet Government's note of May 10 concerning the shooting down of an American unarmed civilian aircraft on May 1, and under instruction from its Government, has the honor to state the following.

The United States Government, in the statement issued by the Department of State on May 9, has fully stated its position with respect to this incident.

In its note the Soviet Government has stated that the collection of intelligence about the Soviet Union by American aircraft is a "calculated policy" of the United States. The United States Government does not deny that it has pursued such a policy for purely defensive purposes. What it emphatically does deny is that this policy has any aggressive intent, or that the unarmed U-2 flight of May 1 was undertaken in an effort to prejudice the success of the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of Government in Paris or to "return the state of American-Soviet relations to the worst times of the cold war". Indeed, it is the Soviet Government's treatment of this case which, if anything, may raise questions about its intentions in respect to these matters.

For its part, the United States Government will participate in the Paris meeting on May 16 prepared to cooperate to the fullest extent in seeking agreements designed to reduce tensions, including effective safeguards against surprise attack which would make unnecessary issues of this kind.

Soviet Note of May 10[5]

Unofficial translation

89/OSA

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state the following to the Government of the United States of America:

On May 1 of this year at 5 hours 36 minutes, Moscow time, a military aircraft violated the boundary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and intruded across the borders of the Soviet Union for a distance of more than 2,000 kilometers. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics naturally could not leave unpunished such a flagrant violation of Soviet state boundaries. When the intentions of the violating aircraft became apparent, it was shot down by Soviet rocket troops in the area of Sverdlovsk.

Upon examination by experts of all data at the disposal of the Soviet side, it was incontrovertibly established that the intruder aircraft belonged to the United States of America, was permanently based in Turkey and was

[2] *Ibid.*, Aug. 1, 1955, p. 173.

[3] Delivered to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 10 by the American Embassy at Moscow.

[4] Delivered to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 12 by the American Embassy at Moscow.

[5] Delivered to the American Embassy at Moscow on May 10 by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

sent through Pakistan into the Soviet Union with hostile purposes.

As Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers N. S. Khrushchev made public on May 7 at the final session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, exact data from the investigation leave no doubts with respect to the purpose of the flight of the American aircraft which violated the U.S.S.R. border on May 1. This aircraft was specially equipped for reconnaissance and diversionary flight over the territory of the Soviet Union. It had on board apparatus for aerial photography for detecting the Soviet radar network and other special radio-technical equipment which form part of U.S.S.R. anti-aircraft defenses. At the disposal of the Soviet expert commission which carried out the investigation, there is indisputable proof of the espionage-reconnaissance mission of the American aircraft: films of Soviet defense and industrial establishments, a tape recording of signals of Soviet radar stations and other data.

Pilot Powers, about whose fate the Embassy of the United States of America inquired in its note of May 6,[6] is alive and, as indicated in the aforementioned speech of Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers N. S. Khrushchev, will be brought to account under the laws of the Soviet state. The pilot has indicated that he did everything in full accordance with the assignment given him. On the flight map taken from him there was clearly and accurately marked the entire route he was assigned after takeoff from the city of Adana (Turkey): Peshawar (Pakistan)–the Ural Sea–Sverdlovsk–Archangel–Murmansk, followed by a landing at the Norwegian airfield at Bude. The pilot has also stated that he served in subunit number 10-10 which under cover of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is engaged in high altitude military reconnaissance.

This and other information revealed in speeches of the head of the Soviet Government completely refuted the U.S. State Department's concocted and hurriedly fabricated version, released May 5 in the official announcement for the press, to the effect that the aircraft was allegedly carrying out meteorological observations in the upper strata of the atmosphere along the Turkish-Soviet border.

After the complete absurdity of the aforementioned version had been shown and it had been incontrovertibly proven that the American aircraft intruded across the borders of the Soviet Union for aggressive reconnaissance purposes, a new announcement was made by the U.S. State Department on May 7 which contained the forced admission that the aircraft was sent into the Soviet Union for military reconnaissance purposes and, by that very fact, it was admitted that the flight was pursuing aggressive purposes.

In this way, after two days, the State Department already had to deny the version which obviously had been intended to mislead world public opinion as well as American public opinion itself.

The State Department considered it appropriate to refer in its announcement to the "open skies" proposal made by the Government of the United States of America in 1955 and to the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept this proposal. Yes, the Soviet Government, like the governments of many other states, refused to accept this proposal which was intended to throw open the doors of other nations to American reconnaissance. The activities of American aviation only confirm the correctness of the evaluation given to this proposal at the time by the Soviet Government.

Does this not mean that, with the refusal of a number of states to accept this proposal for "open skies", the United States of America is attempting arbitrarily to take upon itself the right "to open" a foreign sky? It is enough to put the question this way, for the complete groundlessness of the aforementioned reference to the United States of America "open skies" proposal to become clear.

It follows from the aforementioned May 7 announcement of the U.S.A. State Department that the hostile acts of American aviation, which have taken place numerous times in relation to the Soviet Union, are not simply the result of activity of military commands of the United States of America in various areas but are the expression of a calculated U.S.A. policy. That which the Soviet Government has repeatedly declared in its representations to the Government of the United States of America in connection with violations of U.S.S.R. national boundaries by American airplanes has been confirmed, namely, that these violations are premeditated. All this testifies that the Government of the United States of America, instead of taking measures to stop such actions by American aviation, the danger of which has more than once been pointed out by the Soviet Government, officially announces such actions as its national policy.

Thus, the Government of the United States of America, in the first place, testifies to the fact that its answers to representations of the Soviet Government were only for the sake of form, behind which was concealed an effort to avoid the substance of the issue, and that all violations by American aircraft of the national boundaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics represented actions conforming to U.S.A. policy.

In the second place, and this is the main point, by sanctioning such actions of American aviation, the Government of the United States of America aggravates the situation even more.

One must ask, how is it possible to reconcile this with declarations on the part of leading figures of the United States of America, that the Government of the United States of America, like the Soviet Government, also strives for improvement of relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, for relaxation of international tension, and strengthening of trust between states. Military intelligence activities of one nation by means of intrusion of its aircraft into the area of another country can hardly be called a method for improving relations and strengthening trust.

It is self-evident that the Soviet Government is compelled, under such circumstances, to give strict orders to its armed forces to take all necessary measures against violation of Soviet boundaries by foreign aviation. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regretfully states that, while it undertakes everything possible for normalization and improvement of the interna-

[6] For text, see BULLETIN of May 23, 1960, p. 818.

tional situation, the Government of the United States of America follows a different path. It is impossible to exclude the thought that, apparently, the two Governments view differently the necessity for improving relations between our countries and for creation of a favorable ground for the success of the forthcoming summit meeting.

The Soviet Government, as well as all of the Soviet people, considered that the personal meetings and discussions with the President of the United States of America and other American official figures which the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had during his visit in the United States of America, made a good beginning in the cause of normalizing Soviet-American relations and therefore the improvement of the entire international situation as well. However, the latest actions of American authorities apparently seek to return the state of American-Soviet relations to the worst times of the "cold war" and to poison the international situation before the summit meeting.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot avoid pointing out that the State Department's statement, which is unprecedented in its cynicism, not only justifies provocative flights of aircraft of the armed forces of the United States of America but also acknowledges that such actions are "a normal phenomenon" and thus in fact states that in the future the United States intends to continue provocative invasions into the confines of the airspace of the Soviet Union for the purpose of intelligence.

Thus the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concludes that the announcement of the State Department that the flight was carried out without the knowledge and permission of the Government of the United States of America does not correspond to reality, since in the very same announcement the necessity for carrying on intelligence activities against the Soviet Union is justified. This means that espionage activities of American aircraft are carried on with the sanction of the Government of the United States of America.

The Government of the Soviet Union makes an emphatic protest to the Government of the United States of America in connection with aggressive acts of American aviation and warns that, if similar provocations are repeated, it will be obliged to take retaliatory measures, responsibility for the consequences of which will rest on the governments of states committing aggression against other countries.

The Soviet Government would sincerely like to hope that the Government of the United States of America recognizes in the final analysis that the interests of preserving and strengthening peace among peoples including the interests of the American people itself, whose striving for peace was well demonstrated during the visit of the head of the Soviet Government, N. S. Khrushchev, to the United States of America, would be served by cessation of the aforementioned dangerous provocative activities with regard to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by cessation of the "cold war," and by a search through joint efforts with the Soviet Union and with other interested states for solution of unsettled international problems, on a mutually acceptable basis, which is awaited by all peoples.

U.S. Rejects Cuban Charges

Department Statement

Press release 267 dated May 14

Dr. Enrique Patterson, Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, was called to the Department of State this afternoon [May 14] and informed of the Department's astonishment at the claim made by Prime Minister Castro that a Cuban patrol boat "fired" on a U.S. submarine on the high seas and "chased it for 30 miles." The United States Government, in accordance with its desire not to add to the tensions in the Caribbean area, has previously made no reference to an incident in which the Commander of the submarine U.S.S. *Sea Poacher* reported that while running on the surface on the high seas, and in a recognized and well-traveled sea lane, a Cuban patrol craft had apparently tried to signal him with red flares but that the message was unreadable. Neither the submarine commander nor this Government could take seriously what appeared to be a question of identification at sea and a failure of communications.

The Department vigorously rejected the further repetition by Prime Minister Castro of charges and implications that the United States countenances plans for aggression against the Government of Cuba and once again expressed regret that he should seek this course in view of the United States Government's oft-repeated desire to achieve a fair understanding between our two Governments through normal diplomatic negotiations, a desire also publicly voiced on various occasions by high officials of the Government of Cuba.

The Department requested that an explanation be provided as to the reasons why an armed vessel of the Cuban Navy fired, without provocation, on the U.S.S. *Sea Poacher* while the latter was pursuing a peaceful passage on the high seas.

DIRECTOR, FBI 6/7/60

SAC, ATLANTA (105-0)

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Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter furnished to the Atlanta Division by [redacted] which letter was addressed to Mrs. FRANCIS G. POWERS from [redacted] This letter is being furnished to the Bureau for the Bureau's information, and an extra copy of this letter is being furnished to the Bureau as the Bureau may desire to disseminate this letter to the Legat, Mexico City, Mexbo.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-3-83 BY SP1 GSK/RBG

Encl filed with orig

(2)-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Atlanta
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NOT RECORDED
78 JUN 21 1960

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5-24

- Liaison
1 - Mr. Whitson

b7C
[redacted]

BY LIAISON

105-87346-

Date: June 17, 1960

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: [redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Espionage)

b7C
&
b7D

Attached for your information is a Photostat of a letter addressed to [redacted] by [redacted] and directed to Mrs. Francis G. Powers, Milledgeville, Georgia.

[redacted] during 1955 and 1956, wrote letters to many members of the U. S. Senate, to various newspapers in all parts of the United States, and to a number of private citizens, demanding sums ranging between $3,000,000 and $55,000,000. He indicated that unless someone did pay him the amount asked, he would be forced to turn over to the USSR his theories on submarine warfare. He attended the U. S. Naval Academy from June 21, 1940, until October 10, 1942, at which time he resigned due to deficiencies in his studies.

This Bureau is conducting no investigation.

Enclosure

1 - Atlanta (105-0)
1 - Mexico City (64-0-271) (Enclosure - Photostat of letter addressed to [redacted]

LW:kac:mjs
(9)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

b7C

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
105-87346 (Powers)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-3-83 BY SP-1 GSK1RBG

FY57

52 JUN 24 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 17, 1960

FROM : MR. A. J. DECKER

cc Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. D.E.Moore
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Litrento

SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL, was
ESPIONAGE - R

FRANCIS G. POWERS

[redacted] Night Supervisor, New York Office, advised at 1:15 AM today that [redacted] had called and related that [redacted] had read a news release on 6-16-60 which stated, in effect, that Abel had "suggested" to James B. Donovan who served as a defense counsel for Abel that Donovan meet in Switzerland with an East German lawyer to discuss an alleged proposal by Oliver Powers, father of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, that Abel be exchanged for Powers. The press release referred to is undoubtedly UPI-231 dated 6-16-60 which is attached.

b7C

[redacted] stated that he desired to interview Abel at the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia concerning this exchange and perhaps obtain a "scoop" for [redacted] He desired the Bureau's assistance in arranging this interview. Supervisor [redacted] informed [redacted] that the FBI is not in a position to assist him in this matter and that he would have to make any arrangements thru the appropriate officials of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure
AJD:td (7)

b7C [redacted]

105-82346-

ENCLOSURE

JUN 22 1960

NOT RECORDED
167 JUN 23 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-14-81 BY 10300 PLDK/PB

50 JUN 27 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

0-20 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

UPI-231
(ABEL)

NEW YORK--CONVICTED SOVIET AGENT RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL HAS INDICATED HE MIGHT BE WILLING TO BE EXCHANGED TO RUSSIA FOR FRANCIS GARY POWERS, PILOT OF THE U-2 PLANE DOWNED RECENTLY IN THE SOVIET, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JAMES B. DONOVAN, COURT-ASSIGNED ATTORNEY FOR ABEL, SAID THAT OLIVER POWERS, FATHER OF PILOT POWERS, WROTE A LETTER DATED JUNE 2 TO ABEL, WHO IS CURRENTLY SERVING A 30-YEAR PRISON TERM IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY IN ATLANTA FOR CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGEM

"IN HIS LETTER, POWERS OFFERED TO APPROACH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO EXCHANGE ABEL FOR YOUNG POWERS," DONOVAN SAID IN A STATEMENT. "HE REQUESTED THAT ABEL IN TURN COMMUNICATE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA TO THE SAME END."

DONOVAN SAID ABEL REPLIED TO POWERS IN A LETTER DATED JUNE 12 SUGGESTING THAT THE FATHER ADDRESS HIS REQUEST TO ABEL'S FAMILY IN EAST GERMANY.

THE NEW YORK ATTORNEY SAID HE INFORMED ABEL SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT HE PLANNED TO LEAVE TOMORROW BY SHIP ON A BUSINESS TRIP TO ENGLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

IN A LETTER TO DONOVAN, ABEL "SUGGESTED" THAT DONOVAN MEET IN SWITZERLAND WITH AN EAST GERMAN LAWYER TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSED SWAP, DONOVAN SAID.

"I HAVE COMMUNICATED THE FOREGOING TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND HAVE STATED THAT I HAVE NO OBJECTION TO ATTENDING SUCH A MEETING IN SWITZERLAND IF THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES IT," SAID DONOVAN.

THE LAWYER SAID HE WAS INFORMED BY WASHINGTON THAT HE WOULD BE NOTIFIED OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. HE ADDED THAT THE RELEASE OF THE EXCHANGE BETWEEN ABLE AND POWERS WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

6/16--N751P

6/17/60
Mr. Belmont
a J D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-14-81 BY 10320 PWK/PB

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE

105-87346-

~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI (64-211-221) 6/9/60

Legat, Mexico (100-334)

SOVAC - MEXICO
IS - R

FRANCIS GARY POWERS

There is being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information a booklet in the Spanish language entitled, "El Avion Espia Derribado" (The Demolished Spy Plane). The data contained therein pertains to the recent U-2 plane which was brought down over Soviet territory. It is noted that the booklet was issued by the Press Office of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico.

b1 [redacted] (S)

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Mexico City
JTG:bs
(3)

1 ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/21/83

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-211-221-2077

REC'D 105-87346-26 1960
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JUL 8 1960

79 JUN 23 1960

~~JUN 24 1960~~

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105-87396-26

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

THE DEMOLISHED SPY PLANE
Published by the Press Office of the Embassy of the USSR

* * *

The North American Reconnaissance Plane Destroyed by a Soviet Rocket.

The provocative incursion of the North American military reconnaissance plane "Lockheed U-2" on the territory of the Soviet Union on May 1, 1960, has attracted the attention of the entire world opinion.

The chief of the Soviet Government, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, in his report to the recent session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and in other addresses has unmasked in a convincing form this act of aggression perpetrated by the United States of America.

The pamphlet which we offer to the readers contains the text of the conversation of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV with the Soviet and foreign journalists on May 11, 1960, in Moscow, as well as the photographic documents pertaining to the North American reconnaissance plane "Lockheed U-2" demolished by a Soviet rocket in the region of Sverdlovsk (Ural Mountains).

Picture on page 2:

The airplane "Lockheed U-2" after having been "hit" in the air by a Soviet rocket according to N. S. KHRUSHCHEV. This occurred at a height of 20,700 meters in the region of Sverdlovsk (Ural Mountains), inside Soviet territory, at 8:55 on May 1. The "unreachable" pirate was demolished by the first Soviet rocket. The impact was so powerful that the remainders of the airplane were spread over a territory having a radius of 15 kilometers. In the picture: the accumulated remainders of the plane.

* * *

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DATE 3/21/83 BY SP-1 GSK/CBG

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On May 11, after the press conference convoked by A. GROMYKO, Minister of Foreign Relations of the USSR, the Soviet and foreign journalists were invited to view the exhibit of the remainders of the North American plane.

The journalists met at the exhibition N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, who, after having examined them and conversed with the experts, was about to leave. The newspapermen surrounded N. S. KHRUSHCHEV and engaged him in a conversation.

They showed satisfaction that an opportunity had been given them to see the remainders of the plane and the equipment and special apparatuses which it contained.

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV stated: "I see that the press conference has left you satisfied. I am sure that you have received an answer to all the questions which were of interest to you. I have already told you that we have the intention of placing before the Security Council the problem of the aggressive penetration of a North American plane in our land. If the Security Council, upon which the United States of America will certainly exert pressure, will not adopt a just decision, we shall place the problem before the General Assembly of the UN. Such acts of aggression on the part of the United States of America are a sufficiently dangerous phenomenon.

"The danger is increased by the fact that the Secretary of State, of the United States, Mr. HERTER, in his declaration of May 10, even justified the perpetrated aggression, without manifesting further that the Government of the United States would give up its intention of effecting subsequent flights of this nature. This is a direct threat to peace. We shall destroy these airplanes and deliver blows at the bases from which they come to our country. Can you understand that if such acts of aggression continue, it will lead us to war?"

Question: "Can I ask one question?" one of the correspondents asked N. S. KHRUSHCHEV.

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "Two if you want to." (Animation)

Pictures on pages 4 and 5:

We present to you the North American pilot -- spy FRANCIS HARRY POWERS; full sized picture, taken in Moscow. He is 30 years old and married. Until 1956, in the period in which he served in the military Air Force of the United States of America as a First Lieutenant, he received $700 per month. When he transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency of the Secret Service of the United States in 1956, F. H. POWERS began to earn 2,400 dollars per month.

Picture: F. H. POWERS with his special equipment (oxygen mask and hermetic clothing) destined for long flights in the stratosphere over foreign territory for the purpose of exploration.

Question: "You undoubtedly saw among the remainders of the airplane a sign which calls for aid to the pilot. What did the authors of this sign mean in your opinion?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "We render aid to the pilot when he comes in his plane to our country and we assure him of due reception. But if other guests like this one come, whom we have not invited, we shall acknowledge them with the same 'hospitality.' We shall judge them and with severity as spies."

Question: "And what influence will all this have upon the Summit Conference?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: " Let those think about it who sent the reconnaissance plane. They should have thought about the consequences before. Well, an aggression against our country has been committed. We shall destroy all aggressors who raise their hands against us. You have seen the care with which the specialists of our rockets had demolished the plane; they shot it down without igniting it! The pilot remained alive and the apparatuses intact; in one word, the material evidence remained. This was a master performance of our military specialists. Therefore, we owe them special gratitude." (Animation, applause)

Question: "Will this plane incident influence Soviet public opinion when Mr. EISENHOWER visits Moscow?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "I would not like to be in the situation which has produced itself for Mr. EISENHOWER. I would not want to receive the questions which he might be asked when he arrives in the Soviet Union. I can tell you one thing: Soviet people and our society are very courteous; therefore, there will not be any excesses, but there will be plenty questions asked of the President. (Animation, laughter)

"I would say that the President was aided in this respect particularly by one man: Mr. HERTER.

"During his press conference, HERTER made a bandit's declaration. He not only considered himself not culpable and ashamed of these acts of aggression, but he even justified them and stated that they would be continued in the future. Countries in a state of war cannot operate better; we are not at war with North America. These acts of aggression and the declaration of HERTER are an insolence, an insolence!

"HERTER's declaration has made us doubt the correctness of our previous conclusions that the President and the North American Government had not been informed of these flights. The declaration made by HERTER precisely demonstrates that the reconnaissance plan had been ratified by the Government. Obviously, the North Americans had to make that kind of a statement because otherwise they would have had to place the responsibilities on ALLEN DULLES and DULLES, on his part, would have revealed the Government, saying that he had fulfilled a plan which was ratified by the Government and, consequently, sanctioned by the chief of the Government. I rest upon the declaration made by HERTER.

"At other times, as I remember from my youth, many delinquents were roaming about who were not registered by the police and elements suspected of anything. Among the brigands it was the custom to proceed as follows: An honorable man walks on a path and crosses a small bridge. Under the bridge was a bandit with a small child. Sent by the highwayman, the little child approaches the passer-by and says to him: "Sir, give me the watch!" He answers: "What's that? Get away from here!" The child replies: "What do you mean? The watch is mine." At the height of the dispute, the armed bandit appears and says to the passer-by: "Why do you abuse the child? You had better give him his watch and get going!" (Laughter)

"The United States of America wants to live in accordance with that law. But we are no defenseless tramps. Our country is a strong and powerful state and can cope with them. Well, the United States has not experienced real war on its territory and has not become acquainted with bombs, but if they desire to unleash war, we shall be forced to send them rockets and they will hit the land of the aggressor within the first minutes. (Applause)

"I am saying this because I have read HERTER's declaration. He declared: 'We shall be obliged to fly; the Soviet Union is to blame for our flights because it does not permit us access to its secrets, secrets which we must absolutely know. For this very reason we fly; the President has already stated that it was necessary to open the skies; we shall fly and continue flying, opening the skies.'

"How can the official representative of a state speak in such a way with respect to another country! However, we do not live by the laws of the United States of America. We keep our own laws and, therefore, on our own territory we force all to respect our laws; those who violate them, we shall strike down. (Applause)

"I have enjoyed an article published in the Daily Worker in English the sense of which can be reduced to the following: To accept the philosophy which some people in North America want to implant into the conscience of society, would somewhat result in the following: A robber was caught who had violated the lock of a building's floor; however, it became apparent that the guilty one was not the robber but the occupant of the floor who had it locked so that the robber should exert himself to break the lock and enter the floor.

" But this is the philosophy of the robber, a bandit philosophy!

"I think that if in the socialist spheres of the world the whole seriousness of the situation would be correctly comprehended and a responsible attitude shown toward these acts of aggression, manifested by the United States of America; if all would unanimously condemn this act and the Government of the USA would refrain from using such methods with respect to other states, then it would refresh and oxygenate, so to speak, the relations between the states.

Picture on page 7: Scheme of the flight route of the North American exploration plane "Lockheed U-2" over the territory of the Soviet Union. On the left of the scheme the military American-Turkish aviation base of Adana (Turkey) is marked from which F. H. POWERS, according to his statements, flew on April 27, 1960, toward the airport of Peshawar (Pakistan, lower part of the scheme). Departing from her at dawn on May 1 and flying illegally over the territory of Afghanistan, the "Lockheed U-2" invaded the Soviet aerial space in the region of Stalinabad (capital of the Turkmen SSR, lower part of the scheme). Then the plane followed its route over Soviet territory through the regions located in the east of Tashkent (capital of the Uzbek SSR) Kzil-Orda (regional center of the Kazakh SSR), Chelyabinsk (industrial center south of the Ural Mountains) and approached Sverdlovsk (the most important industrial center in the central part of the Ural Mountains). Here, more than 2,000 kilometers from the point where he crossed the frontier of the USSR, the pirate was demolished by a Soviet rocket (see center of scheme).

Picture on page 8: Section of the flight map which F. H. POWERS carried. According to the marked route, he was to fly over the territory of the USSR, from Stalinabad to Murmansk and then land at the airport of Buda (in northern Norway).

Picture on page 9: Of the pirate plane many things remain which are documentary evidence and definitely prove the character of espionage and exploration of the plane. This photograph shows the rear end of the demolished plane which normally shows the sign of the nationality. However, on the "Lockheed U-2" brought down in the region of Sverdlovsk, no emblem of any kind could be found on the rudder or stabilizers or on any other part of the plane.

Picture on page 10: Ordinarily, in the "Lockheed U-2" plane turboreactory motors, model J-57 (PRATT and WHITNEY Company) are installed with a maximum traction power of 5,000 kilograms. The plane demolished in the Ural Mountains carried a more powerful motor (model J-75-R-13, with a maximum traction power of 8,000 kilograms which permitted the pilot to reach great altitudes up to 20,000 meters). In the picture: the motor of the plane which was shot down.

Pictures on page 11: No, the "Lockheed U-2" was not an inoffensive plane destined, as it was alleged, for meteprological explorations. Here we see a part of the panel of control with the characteristic inscription: electric alimentation for war purposes.

The "Lockheed U-2" carried a patent radio apparatus.

Picture on page 12: A table pertaining to the distribution of the channels of the radio stations of various countries (including Turkey, Italy, the Federal German Republic), attached to the radio apparatus of the plane. The spy plane needed a big net of radio communications.

Picture on page 13: The "Lockheed U-2" carried a secret apparatus for aerial photography for exploration, model 73-B, and a large quantity of film.

KHRUSHCHEV (continues): "When I read the North American press, I noticed that, with the exception of the impudent bandits of the pen who justify this act, the great majority of those who write in the North American press, and among them persons long recognized for their scanty objectivity, are indignant about that fact and consider it treacherous with respect to the Soviet Union. This is a good symptom. If you, as journalists, inform society correctly about this incident as any other one, it will be "digested" in the long run. Above all, we must live in peace, but not only in peace, but also in friendship, gentlemen." (Applause).

Question: "Can we be optimistic with respect to the policy of the United States?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "I include myself among the incorrigible optimists. I do not consider the provocative flight of the North American reconnaissance plane over our land a preparation of war, but a calculation. 'They have sounded us out' and we have delivered a blow on the noses of the people 'who sounded us out.' Some personalities in the United States are arming recklessly. It does not matter how recklessly! The Soviet Union is not Guatamala. They cannot order troops to our country. We have means which will calm the bandits very much if they want to apply their insolent recourses with respect to us. If they work in that manner they will receive the necessary tranquilizers."

Question: "Mr. KHRUSHCHEV, has the estimation of President EISENHOWER changed which you expressed at your return from the United States?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "You see, the declaration of the Department of State of the United States concerning the reconnaissance plane has modified, of course, my idea about the noncomplicity of the President of the United States in this matter. I did not know that in the United States an espionage plan was being elaborated which included reconnaissance flights over the territory of the Soviet Union. The declaration of the Department of State of the United States, approved by the President, has made it clear that the flight of the North American reconnaissance plane over our country is not a caprice of some irresponsible official, but the realization of a plan elaborated by ALLEN DULLES, Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency; that is to say, of a department which is under the auspices of the President of the United States.

"Mr. HERTER has recognized that the President of the United States gave instructions to gather various information by any means. Concerning the basis of these instructions, programs were planned and applied which, according to HERTER, included ample observations from the air by planes and by incursion. I ask you to pay attention to: by incursion. It means the flight of reconnaissance, espionage, over the territory of a state with which normal relations are maintained. This plan was approved by the President. An inconceivable thing! And then I was supposed to say: 'How good you are!' To do this would be a lack of self-respect. I would say that Mr. HERTER has removed all the veils and also all the colors which, so to speak, masked and adorned, serving as a cover for the policy of the imperialists of the United States. By his intervention, he has taught a lesson to the ferocious jaws of militarism trying to frighten us. And what has occurred? The result has been that this aspect did not cause any fright. Such acts of the militarists of the United States are not caused by the heroism of their instigators, but by their cowardice. Not that person is dangerous who dominates his nerves, relies upon his energies and possibilities, but the coward.

"I have read frequently that KHRUSHCHEV assures that capitalism will succumb. Would that not be a reason for making reconnaissance flights over the territory of the Soviet Union? However, I have not said so, but MARX established that a century ago. (Animation, applause)

"If the capitalists believe that MARX was not right, this should pacify them. Why get nervous or afraid?"

Question: "Were the authorities of Turkey, Pakistan and Norway informed about the provocative flight of the North American plane?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "It is difficult for me to speak for these governments; however, I admit that they were unaware of it. The North Americans did not inform them. Certainly they do not permit the Prime Minister of the countries on whose territories the North American bases are located, to enter them. (Animation)

"The guilt of Turkey, Pakistan and other states consists of having joined aggressive blocs. The people say in these cases that man sells his soul to the devil; while he has not sold it he can dispose of his own person, and it is the devil who possesses the soul. This occurs with Turkey, Pakistan and Norway. (Animation)

"I advised you, you foreign journalists, not to sell your soul to the devil (laughter) but to guard it. It would be better to dedicate your activities to the progress of society. The communist ideals mark the most progressive and most accurate direction in the development of society. The better North Americans, such as JOHN REED, author of the book 'Ten Days Which Shook the World,' comprehended the grandiose signification of these ideals. JOHN REED was very intelligent. It is known that he was not born a communist and that he came to communism during the October Revolution and died as a communist.

"Some of you are accustomed to write against communism due to ignorance or lack of comprehension. May God pardon that! (Animation, applause)

"When I read the calumnies of the bourgeois journalists against Soviet reality, against communism, I am enraged at times; however, after reflecting upon it, I say to myself that it is evident that not all journalists are like JOHN REED. It is evident that they are simple men, contracted for publishers like, for instance, HEARST, who, as the spider, catches them in his net. If such a journalist would not write against communism, cursed be the harm which they would do to HEARST or any other publishing syndicate. HEARST would not leave such a journalist one single day in his editorial office.

"I have talked with HEARST two times. During the second conversation I asked him: 'How is it that you told me one thing and wrote another?' He answered: 'Perhaps I expounded the conversation erroneously.' It is necessary to give honor to the truth; he expounded the essence of the conversation in a more or less correct form, but published some commentaries about it in which its entire meaning was boggled. When I told him this, he replied: 'I am a capitalist and make my comments.' (Animation among those present) It is certain that he is a capitalist, but the majority of you are not and will never be. Why, then, serve capitalism? Why be its lackeys? (Applause) I am convinced that all roads lead to communism. What more can you ask?

"This is exactly what the North American imperialists fear. Therefore, they are nervous and become engaged in indiscreet adventures. This shows that they are not sure of their system. The Department of State of the United States declared: 'All countries are dedicated to espionage.' However, the Soviet Union has never sent planes to the United States or to other countries for the purpose of reconnaissance. If isolated cases happened that our planes violated involuntarily the aerial space of other countries (this happened on the frontiers with Turkey and Iran), we would excuse ourselves before these countries and place the responsibility on those who cause such infractions.

"We wish to advise those who intend to send spies to our country to think of the consequences."

Picture on page 14:

Photographic apparatus with which the pilot-spy of the USA, POWERS, could photograph Soviet military aerodromes, industrial enterprises and cities along the entire flight route from a height of 20,000 m. The load of the film was calculated for photography of 3,500 kilometers of the itinerary. Seven lenses placed in the fuselage permit, displacing the photographic apparatus, to photograph a wide area of land.

Picture on page 15:

Is it possible that F. H. POWERS by focusing his photographic apparatus on points of the Soviet territory which his chiefs had marked for him in their instructions, photographed some

atmospheric conditions, for example, fogs and clouds? Not in the least! The film taken by him remained intact and was revealed. In it we see the photographs of Soviet industrial and strategic objectives. Here one of the pictures is reproduced procured by the spy: The photograph of the Soviet military aerodrome.

Pictures on page 17:

Another of the principal missions of espionage of F. H. POWERS was the reconnaissance of Soviet radar stations. For this purpose the "Lockheed U-2" was provided with a system of radio apparatuses and a magnetophone for the impression of the acoustic signals of the Soviet radar apparatuses. In the picture: The apparatuses of radio exploration of the "Lockheed U-2."

Magnetophone "MR-12570" with which the North American air spy impressed the data pertaining to the Soviet radar stations. The reserve of tape was calculated for the impression during many hours of flight.

Picture on page 18:

"Element" of the installations of the plane: An explosive block, destined for the destruction of the plane and pilot if the latter had to abandon the plane by the use of the catapult when he was over foreign territory. As it is known, F. H. POWERS did not use the catapult, perhaps because he guessed the terrifying secret of this "automatic device" of the upper light which, currently, serves when entering the plane.

Picture on page 19:

Objects of the altitude equipment of F. H. POWERS: A hermetic helmet, parachute with oxygen apparatus, a special suit. As the commission of experts has shown, all these pieces of equipment were in perfect condition.

Pictures on page 20:

Part of the armament and equipment of F. H. POWERS: An automatic silencer pistol (note well, silencer), a great quantity of

cartridges, a knife, means to make signs. Is that not too much "specific" for a "meteorologist"?

Other objects of the personal "equipment" of POWERS: Soviet rubles, French francs, gold watches, wedding bands. A strange cargo for a plane which wanted to reach great heights! But the secret is simple: According to the idea of the "strategic psychologists" of the United States of America, all this was destined to bribe the Soviets.

Picture on page 21:

The chiefs gave to the aerial pirate a special needle with a poison of fulminating action. The spy was to use it in case he was in danger of being taken prisoner. His chiefs gave POWERS the following instructions: Not in any event to fall into the hands of the Soviets! He did not prefer this command. He preferred to live. He delivered himself into the hands of the Kolkhoz inhabitants of the Ural Mountains without resistance and without the least intention of utilizing the terrible needle. In the picture: The tube with the poison needle which F. H. POWERS carried.

Picture on page 22:

The needle with a poison of instant action found in the possession of POWERS (enlarged).

Picture on page 23:

Among the objects in the spy's possession was a sheet on which the national flag of the United States was imprinted and which, in various languages, requested aid to the pilot. The Soviets rendered aid to Mr. POWERS.

Picture on page 24:

Before irrefutable material proofs, F. H. POWERS revealed much in his statement about his espionage role in the fulfillment of tasks of the Secret Service of the United States to gather secret data about the USSR. In the photograph: Pages of the interrogation protocol of F. H. POWERS and his confession.

Question: "Do you still desire that President EISENHOWER come to the Soviet Union?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "What shall I answer? Put yourself in my place and reply for me. (Laughter) You see the arising difficulties yourselves. I am talking to you sincerely. You know my attitude toward the President of the United States; I have talked about it repeatedly. However, my hopes have been partly disappointed. I am a human being and have human sentiments and I am responsible for the guidance of the Soviet Government. You understand that we, the Russians, the Soviets, have open minds; if we enjoy ourselves we do it completely; if we persevere, likewise. How can I invite him now to our people? When they would come out to greet the honored guest they would say to me: 'Have you gone crazy? What honored guest is that one who approves the flight of a plane for espionage purposes?' The North American militarists, by sending us a plane with an espionage mission, have placed me who is responsible for the preparations for the arrival of the President of the United States in the USSR, in a very embarrassing position. Speaking frankly, I believe that even the President of the United States will understand that.

"Let us suppose that before my visit to the United States we had sent a plane in the same manner and they had destroyed it there. Can you imagine how the North Americans would have received me? They would have received me, as the saying goes, according to my merits. I believe that all will understand that.

"However, who can guarantee that during the visit of the President no excesses would occur. Our people are cordial, give vent to their feelings, permit what the government puts into action, and do not permit any offensive act. I believe that the journalists and North American tourists are now aware of the discretion and discipline of the Soviets. I have not heard anyone say anything offensive to a North American. This deserves praise. It shows the power of the spirit of our people."

Question: "Is it possible that the problem of the plane will be an object of study during the Summit Conference?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "This is already the subject of discussion throughout the world. Therefore, I consider it unnecessary

to include this question in the agenda of the conference. Let us consider that I am the only representative of the socialist countries. On the other hand, the Western countries have three representatives. However, I do not believe that two out of three will approve of this warlike act of aggression of the North American military camarilla.

"Of course, you are interested in knowing when I plan to fly to Paris. I intend to arrive in Paris on May 14; one or two days before the beginning of the conference, in order to familiarize myself a little. Paris has pleased me. It is a fine city. (Animation) Therefore, if others do not arrive - I say this because some people have threatened that the conference shall not take place - it will be clear to all that the failure was not our fault. We shall go to Paris! And if the conference will not take place? Well, what is there to do? We have lived so many years without it; we shall live another hundred years. (Laughter, applause)

"Not only our country is interested in the conference but the entire world. The peoples of the whole world hope for the mitigation of the international tension and normalization of the relations between the states. I believe that our colleagues, participating in the conference, are just as much interested in the conference as the Soviet Union. Therefore, the conference will depend upon the Western colleagues. We are ready. I repeat that I intend to leave by plane on Saturday, May 14.

"Some diplomats are annoyed with me, saying that KHRUSHCHEV permitted himself excessively violent expressions. I would like to see their reaction if a similar act of aggression had been committed against their countries. What should I do, take off my hat and salute this invasion? It was an assault of bandits and robbers. (Applause)

"Did you see here the apparatuses for the taking of samples of the air?" (Laughter) "How do the authors of that version look now after they have been unmasked? It is true that we recognize the eyes of the imperialists. As the saying goes, their eyes emit fire, but they insist that it is the 'sprinkling of God.' (Laughter, applause)

"You see now that I did not say everything intentionally during the session of the Supreme Soviet because we know with whom we deal. At first, we did not say that the pilot was alive; that the

apparatuses were intact and the plane did not explode. They thought that the pilot had committed suicide. And now it is known that he is alive and the North American press censures him very severely for having violated the instructions; instead of committing suicide, he gave himself up. In the United States are people who say the pilot should be tried for having not complied with the instructions to commit suicide. They are barbaric reasonings. There you have the ideology of imperialism. You North Americans, do you read your newspapers? It is rather horrible."

Question: "Did the North American Charge d'Affaires direct to you a request for an interview with POWERS?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "The North Americans sent a note concerning this matter, asking us for permission to interview him. But they understand that it is too much to ask. The pilot is subject to interrogation. He is a spy. How can people talk about interviewing him now? He has to answer before our Soviet court."

Question: "Does this mean that neither the Ambassador nor the Charge d'Affaires will be permitted to interview POWERS?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "I have not said that. We shall decide about it. Perhaps they will talk to him; perhaps, not. I cannot answer this question at this point because the interrogation continues."

Question: "Will you consider as acts of aggression the airplane flights of the Western powers to Berlin after the signing of the peace treaty with East Germany?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "We have already made a declaration concerning this. I repeat: After the signing of the peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic, the status, determined by the conditions which arose from the military capitulation, will change with respect to this territory. At that moment the occupation of West Berlin will be concluded and terminate the access to West Berlin based on the capitulation of Germany. The German Democratic Republic will control its territory entirely and likewise the access to West Berlin, situated in the same. If the German Democratic Republic comes to an agreement

with the interested countries and permits them to use the aerial space, the rivers, the railroads and highways, it will not concern us, but the German Democratic Republic. It is its sovereign right.

"There are people who say that the Western powers will open the passage to West Berlin by force. I want to state: If anyone intends to force passage, our military units, located in the German Democratic Republic in order to safeguard peace, will use force against the violators of peace and the hotheads of the West may think of the consequences of such action for them."

Question: "Considering the case of the plane and your attitude toward President EISENHOWER, would you not prefer that the visit of EISENHOWER be deferred?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "I shall exchange opinions concerning this particular subject with the President when we meet in Paris. As before, we are trying to find ways for an improvement of the relations with North America. We shall maintain normal relations with the United States and we trust that in time the Soviet-North American relations will be transformed into friendly relations with the peoples of our countries. This would be normal and all normal people aspire and will aspire to attain this.

"Are there other questions?"

"No, thanks." (Great applause)

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "Finally, I want to tell you the following. With those who invade the territory of our country, violating our sovereignty, we shall deal severely. But we want to live in peace and friendship with all peoples. Understand our situation, gentlemen, when we censure with indignation such aggressive acts. However, we shall look at things prudently and we understand well that the polemic, even the most violent one, is better than war. Therefore, we shall do everything to 'digest' the present aggravation. We shall do everything to normalize the international situation and to re-establish the good relations with the USA, provided that the United States also cooperates in this respect.

"This I want you to keep in mind: Do not write anything which might lead to a greater aggravation and heightening of the matter.

You should see things that way, too! There is not any doubt that you will suffer in case of war. (Applause) War does not bring happiness to anyone.

"During the pastdays I read many speeches of Senators, Representatives and North American businessmen and consider it a good symptom that many of them condemn the methods of their Government. I consider it a good symptom that the people do not lose their heads and not all explain the affair as HERTER did."

Question: "What do you wish the French people on the occasion of your trip to Paris?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "I do not wish to put one people against the other; the French people received me hospitably and likewise the North American people. I was in France more recently and my memories are fresher. I am particularly satisfied; not only with the reception given me by the French people, but also with the conversations with President DE. GAULLE. It is up to the people to say that they want peace. The Government declares the wars and the peoples are the ones who have to shed their blood. Therefore, all want peace. Also the French people desire it. We are fighting with France against militaristic Germany. If war breaks out, and this can be caused by West Germany, the Frenchmen know that they have had a good ally in the past: the Soviet Union. This ally can be very useful again. However, the main thing is that we prevent war jointly and ally ourselves in the struggle for peace.

"I believe that the time has come to conclude this press conference. Permit me to thank you, esteemed comrades and gentlemen, and good-bye. Fight for the truth, for the noble cause of peace and then you will gain the respect of your peoples. (Strong applause. Voices: "Thanks!")

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Picture on page 26:

In the Central Part of Culture and Rest in Moscow, the exhibition of the material and documentary proof of the incursion of

the North American into the territory of the USSR was opened to the public. In the picture: Visitors of the exhibition view the evidence.

Picture on page 27:

The accredited foreign diplomats visited the exhibition in Moscow. In the picture: The accredited military attaches of the foreign embassies view the remainders of the North American reconnaissance plane which was demolished by the Soviet rocket.

Picture on page 28:

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV visited the exhibition on May 11. The chief of the Soviet Government attentively examined the remainders of the destroyed plane and other objects on display and conversed with the experts. N. S. KHRUSHCHEV views the stand with the arms of the aerial pirate.

Picture on page 29:

When, after visiting the exhibition, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV was about to leave, the Soviet and foreign journalists who previously participated in the press conference, convoked by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, GROMYKO, surrounded the chief of the Soviet Government, forming a strong ring, and asked him to answer their questions. He cheerfully agreed. In the picture: N. S. KHRUSHCHEV in the exhibition hall answers the questions of the journalists.

Picture on page 30:

At the exhibition of the remainders of the destroyed North American reconnaissance plane, the Soviet and foreign journalists listened with great interest to N. S. KHRUSHCHEV.

Picture on page 31:

A moment of the conversation of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV with the journalists.

Picture on page 32:

The impudent incursion of the North American reconnaissance plane into the territory of the USSR and the cynical justification of this monstrous act by high-ranking, leading personalities of the United States, have provoked the wrath and indignation of the entire Soviet people.
In the mass meetings throughout the country, the Soviets have manifested their protest against the aggressive acts of the North American imperialists. In the picture: A protest meeting in the factory "Manometr" in Moscow.

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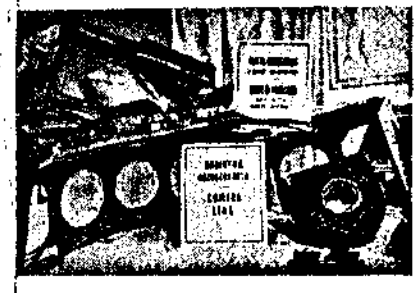
EL DERRIBADO

Oficina de Prensa de la Embajada de la URSS.



EL AVION DE RECONOCIMIENTO NORTEAMERICANO DERRIBADO POR UN COHETE SOVIETICO

La provocadora incursión del avión militar de reconocimiento norteamericano "Lockheed U-2" en el territorio de la Unión Soviética (el 1 de mayo de 1960), ha atraído la atención de toda la opinión pública mundial.

El jefe del Gobierno soviético, N. S. Jruschov, en su informe en la reciente sesión del Soviet Supremo de la URSS y en otras intervenciones ha desenmascarado en forma convincente este acto de agresión perpetrado por los Estados Unidos de América.

El folleto que ofrecemos a los lectores contiene el texto de la charla sostenida por N. S. Jruschov con los periodistas soviéticos y extranjeros el 11 de mayo de 1960 en Moscú, así como documentos fotográficos relativos al avión de reconocimiento norteamericano "Lockheed U-2" derribado por un cohete soviético en la región de Sverdlovsk (Urales).

El avión Lockheed U-2 después de haber, según expresión de N. S. Jruschov, "chocado" en el aire con el cohete soviético. Esto ocurrió a 20.700 m. de altura en la región de Sverdlovsk (Urales), en el interior del territorio soviético, a las 8 h. 55 m. del 1 de mayo. El "inalcanzable" pirata fue derribado por el primer cohete soviético. El golpe fue tan fuerte que los restos del avión cayeron dispersos en un radio de 15 km. En la foto: los restos amontonados del aeroplano.

EL 11 de mayo después de la conferencia de prensa convocada por A. Gromiko, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la URSS, los periodistas soviéticos y extranjeros fueron invitados a ver la exposición de los restos del avión norteamericano derribado.

Los periodistas encontraron en la exposición a N. S. Jruschov, el cual, después de examinarla y conversar con los peritos, se disponía ya a marcharse. Los periodistas rodearon a N. S. Jruschov y entablaron conversación con él.

Manifestaron satisfacción por habérseles dado la posibilidad de ver los restos del avión y los equipos y aparatos especiales de que iba dotado.

—Veo que la conferencia de prensa les ha dejado contentos —dijo N. S. Jruschov—. Estoy seguro que habrán recibido respuesta a todas las cuestiones que les interesaban. Ya he dicho que tenemos la intención de plantear en el Consejo de Seguridad el problema de la agresiva penetración de un avión norteamericano en nuestro país. Y si el Consejo de Seguridad, sobre el que seguramente ejercerán presión los Estados Unidos de América, no adopta una decisión justa, plantearemos el problema en la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas. Tales actos de agresión por parte de los Estados Unidos de América son un fenómeno bastante peligroso.

El peligro aumenta por el hecho de que el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, señor Herter, en su declaración del 10 de mayo, no sólo justificó la agresión perpetrada, sino que manifestó además que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos abriga la intención de seguir realizando tales vuelos. Eso es una amenaza directa a la paz. Nosotros derribaremos esos aviones y asestaremos golpes a las bases desde las que se envíen los mismos a nuestro país. Pueden comprender ustedes que si tales actos de agresión prosiguen, eso nos podrá llevar a la guerra.

Pregunta: ¿Se le puede hacer una pregunta? —preguntó a N. S. Jruschov uno de los corresponsales.

N. S. Jruschov: Y dos, si quiere. (*Animación*).

Les presentamos al piloto-espía norteamericano, Francis Harry Powers, de cuerpo entero (la foto está hecha en Moscú). Tiene 30 años y está casado. Hasta 1956, en el período en que prestó servicio en las fuerzas aéreas militares de los EE.UU. como teniente mayor, cobraba 700 dólares al mes. Al pasar en 1956 a prestar servicio en la Dirección central de servicio secreto de los EE.UU., F. H. Powers empezó a ganar 2,400 dólares mensuales.

F. H. Powers con su equipo especial (casco de oxígeno y traje hermético) destinado a los vuelos prolongados en la estratósfera sobre territorio ajeno con fines de exploración.

Pregunta: Seguramente habrá visto usted entre los restos del avión un cartel que llama a prestar ayuda al piloto. ¿Qué querían decir, a juicio suyo, los autores de ese cartel?

N. S. Jruschov: Nosotros prestamos ayuda al piloto cuando vino en su avión a nuestro país y le aseguramos el recibimiento debido. Y si vienen otros huéspedes como éste, a los que no hemos invitado, les acogeremos con la misma "hospitalidad". Les juzgaremos, y les juzgaremos con severidad, como a espías.

Pregunta: ¿Y qué influencia ejercerá todo esto en la conferencia cumbre?

N. S. Jruschov: Que piensen en ello los que enviaron el avión de reconocimiento. Aunque debieran haber pensado antes en las

consecuencias. Pues se ha perpetrado una agresión contra nuestro país. Y nosotros seguiremos destruyendo a todos los agresores, que nos levanten la mano. Ustedes ven el cuidado con que los especialistas de nuestros cohetes derribaron el avión, ¡le abatieron sin incendiarle! El piloto quedó vivo y los aparatos enteros; en una palabra, las pruebas materiales a la vista. Un acto magistral de nuestros especialistas militares. Por eso les debemos gratitud especial. (*Animación. Aplausos*).

Pregunta: ¿Influirá este incidente del avión sobre la opinión pública soviética cuando el señor Eisenhower llegue a Moscú?

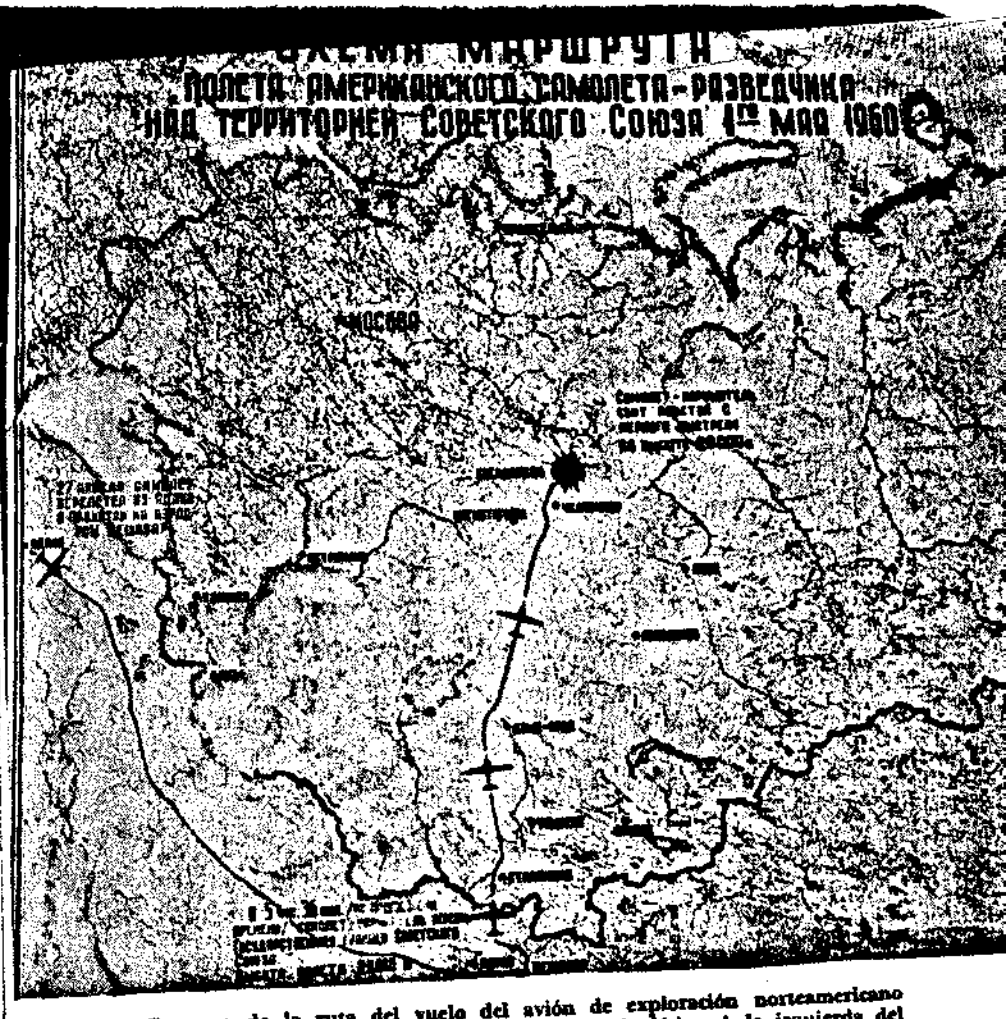
N. S. Iruschov: No quisiera hallarme en la situación que se ha producido para el señor Eisenhower. ¡No quisiera recibir las preguntas que le podrán hacer a él cuando llegue a la Unión Soviética! Puedo decir una cosa: el pueblo soviético y nuestra sociedad son muy corteses, por eso no habrá excesos, pero preguntas sí que le harán al presidente. (*Animación, risas*).

Yo diría que al Presidente le ha ayudado a ese respecto en particular un hombre; el señor Herter.

¡En su conferencia de prensa, Herter hizo una declaración bandidesca! No sólo no se siente culpable y avergonzado por los actos de agresión, sino que los justifica y dice que en lo sucesivo seguirá ocurriendo lo mismo. Así no pueden obrar más que países que se hallen en estado de guerra. Nosotros no estamos en guerra con Norteamérica. Esos actos de agresión y la declaración de Herter son una insolencia, ¡una insolencia!

La declaración de Herter nos ha hecho dudar de la justeza de nuestras conclusiones anteriores acerca de que el Presidente y el Gobierno norteamericanos no estaban informados de esos vuelos. La declaración hecha por Herter demuestra precisamente que el plan de reconocimiento había sido ratificado por el Gobierno. Por lo visto los norteamericanos tuvieron que declararlo así porque de lo contrario se habrían de exigir responsabilidades a Allen Dulles y Dulles, a su vez, hubiera desenmascarado al Gobierno diciendo que él cumplía un plan ratificado por aquél y, por consiguiente, sancionado por el jefe del Gobierno. Yo me baso en la declaración hecha por Herter.

En otros tiempos, son recuerdos de mi juventud, andaban por el mundo muchos delincuentes, indocumentados y elementos sospechosos de toda índole. Entre esos bergantes estaba en boga el siguiente proceder: Un hombre honrado va por un sendero, atraviesa un puentecillo; debajo del puente hay un bandido, y un chiquillo con él. Enviado por el facineroso, el chiquillo se acerca al



Esquema de la ruta del vuelo del avión de exploración norteamericano Lockheed U-2 sobre el territorio de la Unión Soviética. A la izquierda del esquema está marcada la base aérea militar americano-turca de Adana (Turquía), desde donde F. H. Powers, según sus declaraciones, el 27 de abril de 1960 voló hasta el aeródromo de Peshawar (Pakistán, parte inferior del esquema). Despegando de allí en la madrugada del 19 de mayo y sobrevolando ilegalmente el territorio de Afganistán, el Lockheed U-2 irrumpió en el espacio aéreo soviético en la región de Stalinabad (capital de la RSS de Turkmenia, parte inferior del esquema). Luego el avión siguió su ruta sobre tierra soviética por las regiones situadas al oeste de Tashkent (capital de la RSS de Uzbekistán), Kzil-Orda (centro regional de la RSS de Kazajstán), Cheliabinsk (centro industrial del sur de los Urales) y se aproximaba a Sverdlovsk (importantísimo centro industrial en la parte central de los Urales). Aquí, a más de 2,000 km. del punto en que cruzó la frontera de la URSS, el pirata fue derribado por un cohete soviético (en el centro del esquema).

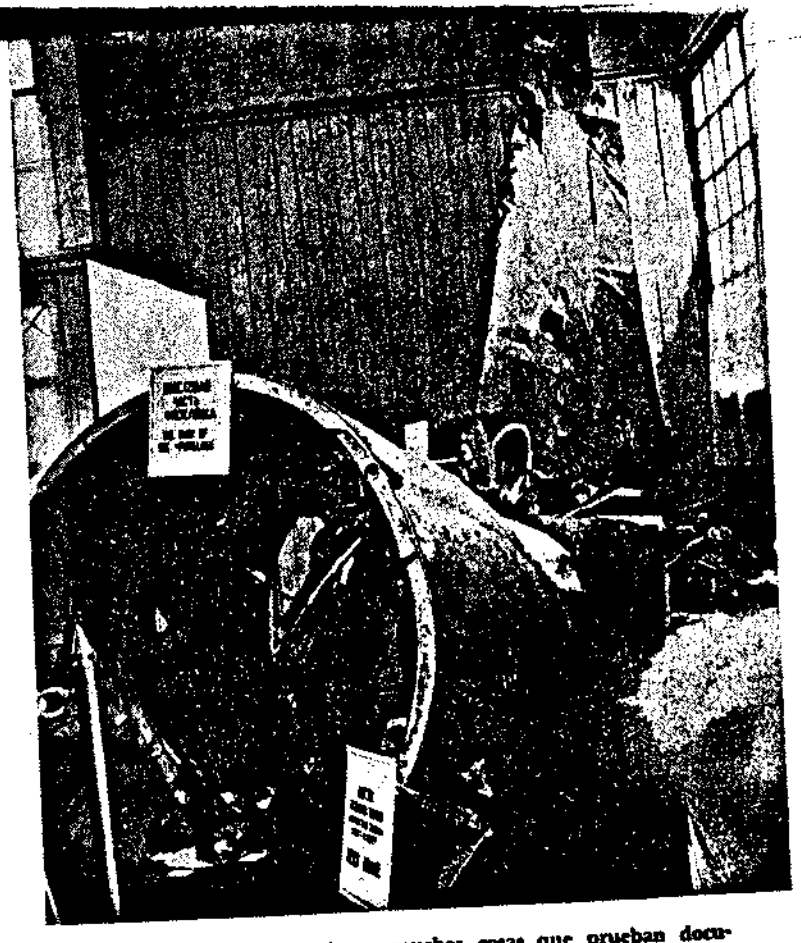
transeúnte y le dice: Señor, déme el reloj. Este responde: ¿Qué es eso? ¡Vete de aquí! El chico replica: ¿Cómo, si el reloj es mío? ¿Por qué no me da usted mi reloj? Al ruido de la disputa sale el bandido armado y dice al transeúnte: ¿Por qué abusas del pequeño? ¡ya le estás dando su reloj, y tu abrigo! (*Risas*).

Los Estados Unidos de América quieren vivir con arreglo a esa ley. Pero nosotros no somos viandantes indefensos. Nuestro país es un Estado fuerte, poderoso, y puede vérselas con ellos. Si los Estados Unidos no han conocido la verdadera guerra en su territorio, no han conocido las bombas, y si quieren desencadenar la guerra, nos veremos obligados a enviarles cohetes, y éstos llegarán a la tierra del agresor ya en los primeros minutos. (*Aplausos*).

Digo esto porque he leído la declaración de Herter. Ha declarado: Nos vemos obligados a volar; la propia Unión Soviética tiene la culpa de que volemos, ya que no nos permite el acceso a sus secretos, secretos que nosotros necesitamos obligatoriamente saber: Por eso precisamente volamos; ya dijo el Presidente que se debía abrir el cielo: volamos y seguiremos volando, abriendo el cielo.

¡Cómo el representante oficial de un Estado puede hablar así

Trozo del mapa de vuelo que llevaba F. H. Powers. Según la ruta marcada, debía volar sobre el territorio de la URSS, desde Stalinabad hasta Murmansk, y aterrizar después en el aeródromo de Buda (norte de Noruega).



Del avión pirata quedaron muchas cosas que prueban documental e incontrovertiblemente el carácter de espionaje y exploración del vuelo. En esta fotografía puede verse parte de la cola del avión derribado, en la que precisamente suelen llevar el signo de la nacionalidad. Pero en el Lockheed U-2 abatido en la región de Sverdlovsk no se ve emblema alguno en el timón o estabilizadores, ni en parte alguna del aparato.

con respecto a otro país! Pero nosotros no vivimos por las leyes de los Estados Unidos de América. Nosotros tenemos nuestras leyes, y por eso, en nuestro territorio, obligamos a todos a respetar nuestras leyes; y a quienes las infrinjan, ¡les golpearemos! (*Aplausos*).

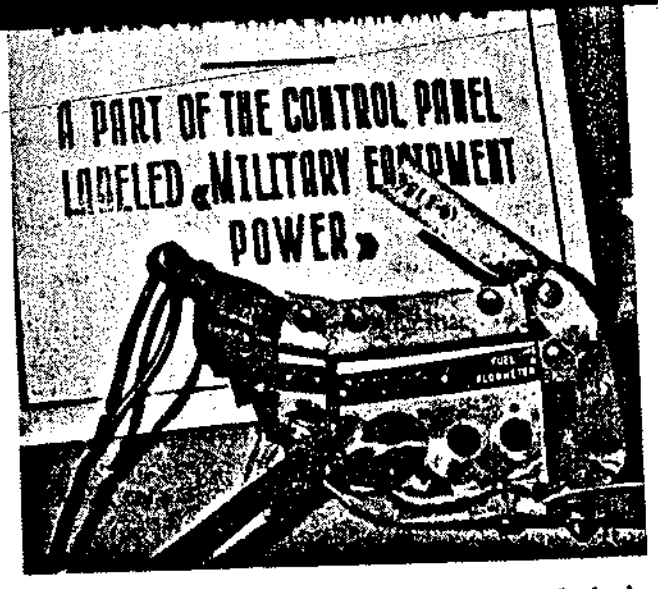
Me ha gustado un artículo publicado en el *Daily Worker* inglés, cuyo sentido se reduce a lo siguiente: De aceptar la filosofía que algunos en Norteamérica quieren inculcar en la conciencia

Comúnmente, en los aviones Lockheed U-2 se instalaban motores turborreactores tipo J-57 (compañía Pratt & Whitney), con una fuerza de tracción máxima de 5,000 kilogramos. El avión derribado en los Urales llevaba un motor más potente (tipo J-75-R-13, con una fuerza de tracción máxima de 8,000 kg), lo que permitía al piloto alcanzar alturas superiores a 20.000 m. En la foto: El motor del avión derribado.

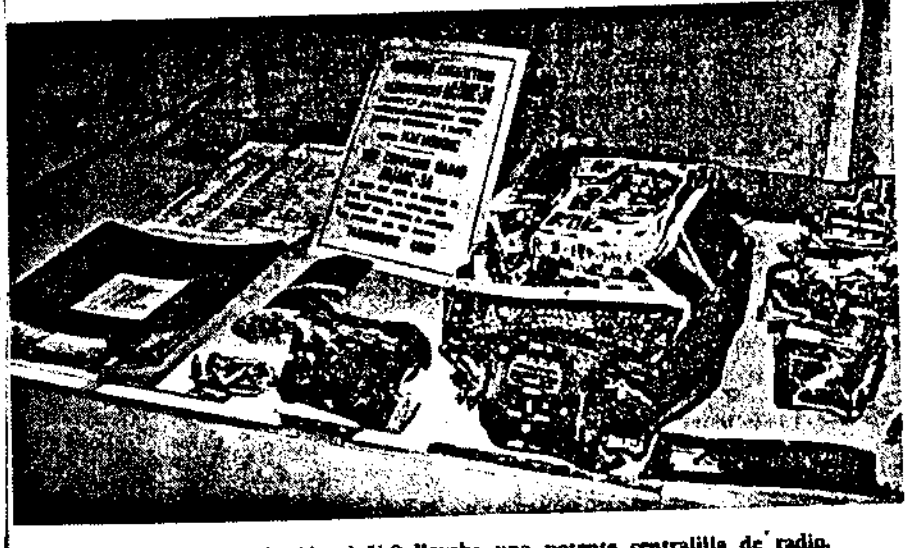
de la sociedad, resultará algo como esto: Se ha cogido a un ladrón que ha violado la cerradura de un piso, pero resulta que el culpable no es el ladrón, sino el dueño del piso, que por haberlo cerrado ha hecho que el ladrón realizara un esfuerzo para romper la cerradura y penetrar en él.

¡Pero esa es la filosofía del ladrón, una filosofía bandidesca!

Pienso que si en los medios sociales del mundo se comprende justamente toda la seriedad de la situación y se muestra una actitud responsable hacia este acto de agresión manifiesta en la política de los Estados Unidos, si todos condenan unánimes este acto y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos deja de aplicar en lo sucesivo ta-



No, el Lockheed U-2 no era un aparato inofensivo destinado, como se decía, a las exploraciones meteorológicas. He aquí una parte del tablero de mandos con la característica inscripción: "Alimentación eléctrica para los dispositivos de guerra".



El Lockheed U-2 llevaba una potente centralilla de radio.

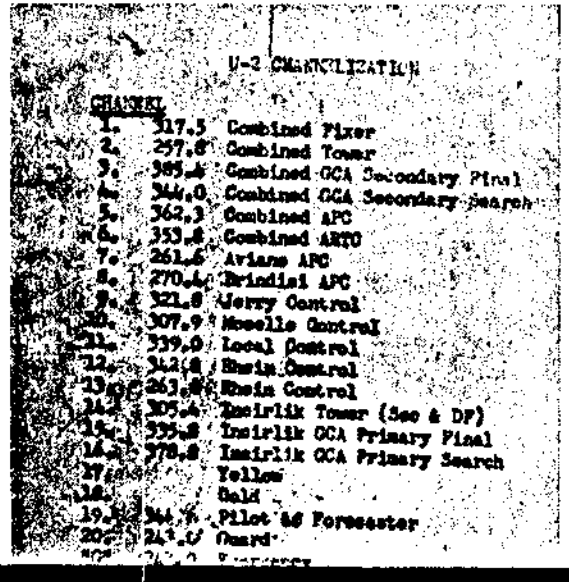
les métodos con respecto a otros Estados, eso será un buen refrescante, un medio oxigenador, por así decirlo, en las relaciones entre los Estados.

Al leer estos días las noticias de la prensa norteamericana, veo que a excepción de los descarados bandidos de la pluma, que justifican ese acto, la inmensa mayoría de los que escriben en la prensa norteamericana, y entre ellos personas conocidas desde hace tiempo por su poca objetividad, se indignan por ese hecho y lo consideran pérfido con respecto a la Unión Soviética. Es un buen síntoma. Si ustedes, los periodistas, informan justamente a la sociedad, este incidente, como cualquier otro, será "digerido", al fin y a la postre. De todos modos nos hace falta vivir en paz, y no sólo en paz, sino también en amistad, señores. (*Aplausos*).

Pregunta: ¿Se puede seguir siendo optimista con respecto a la política de los Estados Unidos?

N. S. Jruschov: Yo me incluyo a mí mismo entre los optimistas incorregibles. El provocativo vuelo del avión de reconocimiento norteamericano sobre nuestro país no lo considero como preparatorio de la guerra, sino como un tanteo. Nos han "tanteado", pero nosotros hemos dado un capirotazo en las narices a los "tanteadores". Algunas personalidades de los Estados Unidos arman alboroto

Tabla de distribución de los canales de las estaciones de radio de varios países (incluidos Turquía, Italia, República Federal Alemana), fijada junto a la centralilla de radio del avión. El avión-espía necesitaba amplia red de comunicaciones por radio.



U-2 COMMUNICATION

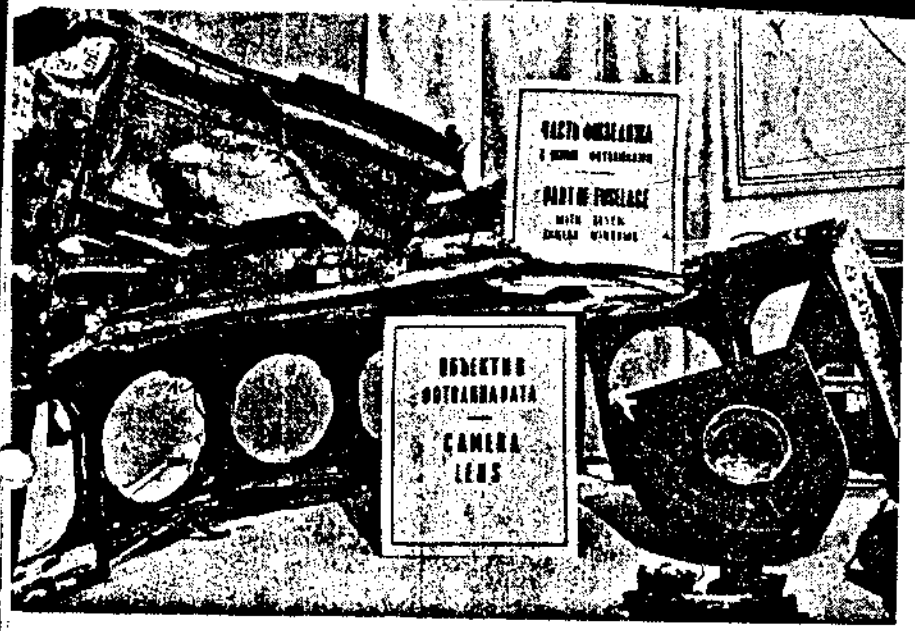
CHANNEL		
1.	317.5	Combined Fixer
2.	257.8	Combined Tower
3.	385.4	Combined GCA Secondary Final
4.	344.0	Combined GCA Secondary Search
5.	362.3	Combined APC
6.	353.8	Combined ARTC
7.	261.6	Aviano APC
8.	270.4	Brindisi APC
9.	321.0	Jerry Control
10.	307.9	Moselle Control
11.	339.0	Local Control
12.	342.8	Rhein Control
13.	263.8	Rhein Control
14.	305.4	Incirlik Tower (Sec & DF)
15.	335.8	Incirlik GCA Primary Final
16.	378.8	Incirlik GCA Primary Search
17.		Yellow
18.		Gold
19.	344.[illegible]	Pilot & Forecaster
20.	243.0	Guard
[illegible]	[illegible]	Emergency

El Lockheed U-2 llevaba a bordo un aparato secreto para la fotografía aérea de exploración modelo 73-B y gran cantidad de película.

ahora. No importa, ¡que alboroten! La Unión Soviética no es Guatemala. A nuestro país no se pueden mandar tropas. Nosotros tenemos remedios que calmarán muy bien a los bandidos, si éstos nos quieren aplicar sus insolentes recursos. Si obran de tal suerte, recibirán los calmantes necesarios.

Pregunta: Señor Jruschov, ¿ha cambiado la apreciación del Presidente Eisenhower que dio usted a su regreso de los Estados Unidos?

N. S. Jruschov: Verá usted, la declaración del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos respecto al avión de reconocimiento modifica, claro está, mi idea sobre la no complicidad del Presidente de los Estados Unidos en este asunto. Yo no sabía que en los Estados Unidos se había elaborado un plan de espionaje que incluía los vuelos de reconocimiento sobre el territorio de la Unión Soviética. La declaración del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, aprobada por el Presidente, ha puesto en claro que el vuelo de los aviones de reconocimiento norteamericanos sobre nuestro país no es un capricho de algún oficial irresponsable, sino la realización de un plan elaborado por Allen Dulles, jefe de la Dirección Central de Información, es decir, de un departamento que está bajo los auspicios del Presidente de los Estados Unidos.



Aparato fotográfico por medio del cual el piloto-espía norteamericano Powers podía fotografiar desde 20,000 m. de altura los aeródromos militares soviéticos, empresas industriales y ciudades en toda la ruta del vuelo. La carga de película estaba calculada para la fotografía de los 3,500 kilómetros del itinerario. Siete mirillas dispuestas en el fuselaje permitían, desplazando el aparato fotográfico, fotografiar una ancha franja de tierra.

El señor Herter ha reconocido que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos dio las instrucciones de reunir diversa información por todos los medios posibles. Sobre la base de esas instrucciones se trazaron y aplicaron programas que, como dice Herter, incluían amplias observaciones desde el aire por medio de aviones y mediante la incursión. Les ruego que presten atención a este dato: mediante la incursión. Es decir, el vuelo de reconocimiento, de espionaje, sobre el territorio de un Estado con el que se mantienen relaciones normales. Y ese plan fue aprobado por el Presidente. ¡Cosa inconcebible! Y después de eso he de decir yo: ¡Qué buenos son ustedes! Hacerlo sería faltar al respeto que se debe uno a sí mismo. Yo diría que el señor Herter ha quitado todos los velos, ha lavado todos los colores que, por así decirlo, enmascaraban y adornaban, servían de maquillaje a la política de los imperialistas de los Estados Unidos. Y en su intervención ha enseñado los feroces dientes del militarismo, queriendo atemorizar. ¿Y qué ha ocurrido? Pues ha resultado que ese gesto no causa ningún espanto. Tales actos de

los militaristas de los Estados Unidos no son suscitados por el heroísmo de sus inspiradores, sino por su cobardía. No es peligroso el que domina sus nervios y cuenta con sus fuerzas y posibilidades, sino el cobarde, el que a todo le teme.

Yo leo con frecuencia: Jruschov asegura que el capitalismo sucumbe. ¿No será por eso por lo que se hacen vuelos de reconocimiento sobre el territorio de la Unión Soviética? Pero eso no lo he dicho yo, sino que lo fundamentó Marx hace un siglo. (*Animación, aplausos*). Si los señores capitalistas creen que Marx no tenía razón, eso los debiera tranquilizar, ¿para qué ponerse nerviosos, ni temblar?

Pregunta: ¿Estaban al corriente las autoridades de Turquía, Pakistán y Noruega del vuelo provocador del avión norteamericano?

N. S. Jruschov: Me es difícil hablar por estos gobiernos, mas admito que no lo sabían. Los norteamericanos no les informan.

¿Puede ser que F. H. Powers al conectar su aparato fotográfico sobre los puntos del territorio soviético que sus jefes le marcaron en las instrucciones, fotografiara algunos fenómenos atmosféricos, por ejemplo, las nieblas y las nubes? ¡Ni mucho menos! La película filmada por él quedó intacta y fue revelada. Y en ella se vieron las fotografías de objetivos industriales y estratégicos soviéticos. Aquí está reproducido uno de los cuadros sacados por el espía, la fotografía de un aeródromo militar soviético.

Seguramente que ni al Primer Ministro de los países, en cuyos territorios se hallan las bases militares norteamericanas, le dejan entrar en ellas. (*Animación*). La culpa de Turquía, Pakistán y otros Estados consiste en haber ingresado en bloques agresivos. El pueblo dice en estos casos que el hombre vende su alma al diablo; mientras no la ha vendido, puede disponer de sí mismo; después es el diablo el que dispone de ella. Eso ocurre ahora con Turquía, Pakistán y Noruega. (*Animación.*)

Les aconsejo, señores periodistas extranjeros que no vendan su alma al diablo (*risas*), sino que la guarden para sí. Mejor será que consagren su actividad al progreso de la sociedad. Las ideas comunistas marcan la dirección más progresiva y más justa en el desarrollo de la sociedad. Los mejores norteamericanos, como John Reed, autor del libro *10 días que estremecieron al mundo*, comprendieron la grandiosa significación de estas ideas. John Reed era muy inteligente. Es sabido que no nació comunista, sino que llegó al comunismo durante la Revolución de Octubre, y murió siendo comunista.

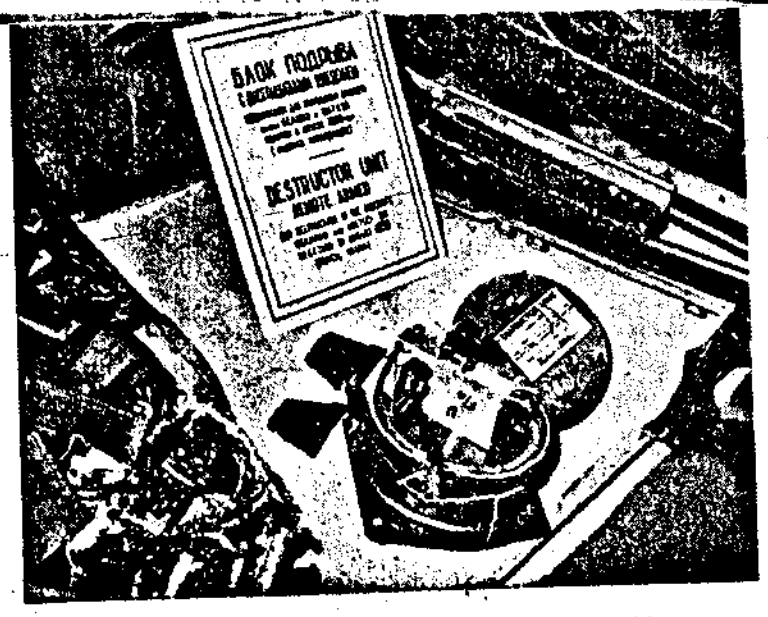
Algunos de ustedes suelen escribir contra el comunismo por ignorancia o falta de comprensión. Que Dios se lo perdone. (*Animación. Aplausos.*)

Al leer las calumnias de los periodistas burgueses contra la realidad soviética, contra el comunismo, a veces me indigno; pero después de reflexionar digo: está claro que no todos los periodistas son John Reed. Está claro que son hombres sencillos, contratados por editoriales como, por ejemplo, la de Hearst que, como la araña, les apresa entre su tela. Y si tales periodistas no escribieran calumnias contra el comunismo, maldita la falta que le harían a Hearst ni a otro consorcio editorial. Hearst no dejaría a tal periodista ni un solo día en su editorial.

He hablado con Hearst dos veces. Durante la segunda conversación, le dije: ¿Cómo puede ser que usted me haya dicho una cosa y escriba otra? El me respondió: ¿Acaso expuse la conversación erróneamente? Hay que hacer honor a la verdad: expuso la esencia de la conversación de manera más o menos justa, pero publicó unos comentarios acerca de la misma en los que se tergiversaba todo su sentido. Se lo dije, y él me contestó: yo soy capitalista y hago mis comentarios. (*Animación entre los presentes.*) Cierto que él es capitalista, mas la mayoría de ustedes no lo son ni lo serán jamás. ¿Para qué servir entonces al capitalismo? ¿Para qué ser sus lacayos? (*Aplausos.*) Estoy convencido de que todos los caminos llevan al comunismo. ¿Y a dónde más pueden llevar?

Otra de las principales misiones de espionaje de F. H. Powers era el reconocimiento de las estaciones de radar soviéticas. Con tal fin el Lockheed U-2 iba provisto de un sistema de aparatos de radio y de un magnetófono para la grabación de las señales acústicas de los aparatos radar soviéticos. En la foto: Los aparatos de radioexploración del Lockheed U-2.

Abajo: Magnetófono "MR-12570" con el cual el espía aéreo norteamericano grabó los datos acerca de las estaciones de radar soviéticas. La reserva de cinta estaba calculada para grabar durante muchas horas de vuelo.



Un "elemento" más de las instalaciones del avión: bloque explosivo, destinado para aniquilar al avión y al piloto en caso de que éste decidiese abandonar el aparato por medio de la catapulta al encontrarse sobre territorio extranjero. Como es sabido, F. H. Powers no utilizó la catapulta, quizás porque adivinó el espantoso secreto de este "automático" del fanal superior que, corrientemente, sirve para entrar en el avión.

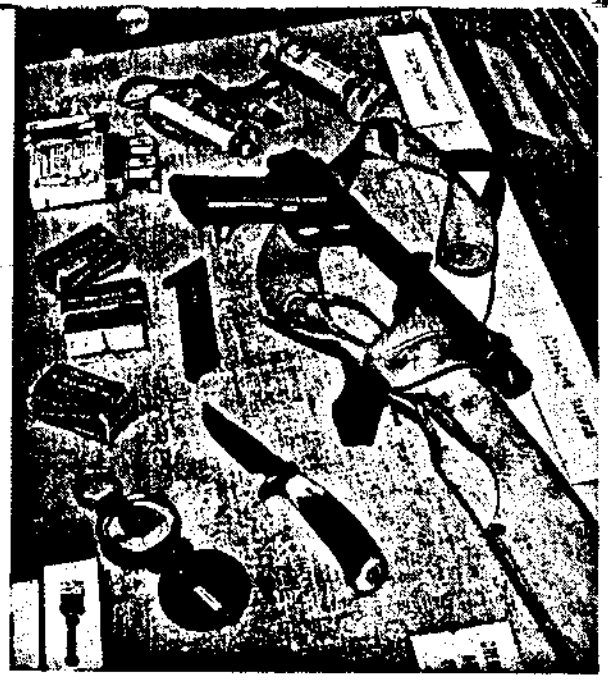
Precisamente eso es lo que temen los imperialistas norteamericanos. Por eso se ponen nerviosos y se lanzan a aventuras irreflexivas. Esto demuestra que no están seguros de su sistema. El Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica declara: Todos los países se dedican al espionaje. Mas la Unión Soviética nunca ha enviado ni envía aviones a los Estados Unidos o a otros países con fines de reconocimiento. Si hubo casos aislados en que nuestros aviones infringieron involuntariamente el espacio aéreo de otros países —eso sucedió en las fronteras con Turquía e Irán—, nos disculpamos ante esos países y exigimos responsabilidades a los causantes de tales infracciones.

Queremos advertir a los que intenten enviar sus espías a nuestro país que piensen bien en las consecuencias.

Pregunta: ¿Sigue usted deseando que el Presidente Eisenhower venga a la Unión Soviética?

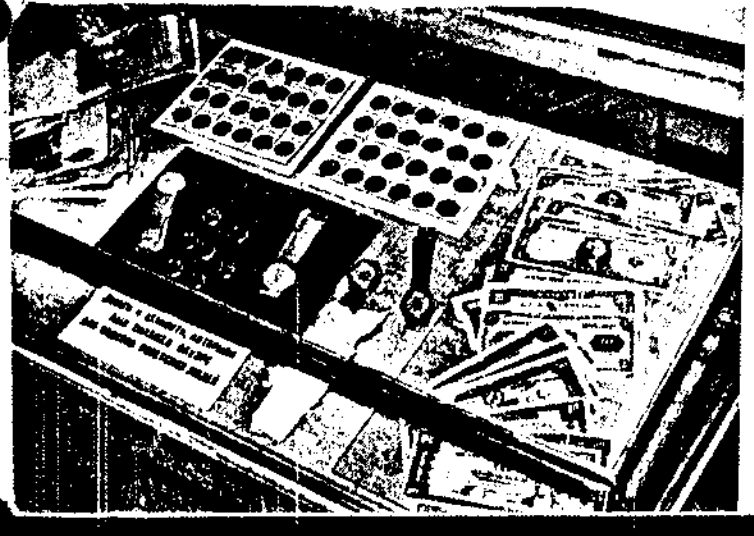
N. S. Jruschov: ¿Qué puedo contestarle a eso? Pónganse en mi lugar y respondan por mí. (*Risas.*) Ustedes mismos ven las dificultades que surgen. Les hablo sinceramente. Ustedes conocen mi actitud hacia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, de ello he hablado reiteradas veces. Mas mis esperanzas han sido defraudadas en parte. Soy hombre y tengo sentimientos humanos, yo respondo de la dirección del Gobierno soviético. Comprendan ustedes que nosotros, los rusos, los soviéticos, somos de espíritu abierto, si nos divertimos lo hacemos de firme; si nos pegamos, también. ¿Cómo puedo yo invitar ahora a nuestra gente? Salgan a saludar al estimado huésped que viene a nuestro país. Me dirían: ¿Es que te has vuelto loco?, ¿qué estimado huésped es ese que aprueba el envío de un avión con fines de espionaje? Los militaristas norteamericanos, al mandarnos un avión con misión de espionaje, me han puesto, como responsable de los preparativos para la llegada del Presidente de los Estados Unidos a la URSS, en una situación muy

Objetos del equipo de altura de F. H. Powers: casco hermético, paracaídas con aparato de oxígeno, un traje especial. Como ha demostrado la comisión de expertos, todos estos aparatos estaban en perfecto estado.



Parte del armamento y del equipo de F. H. Powers: una pistola automática silenciosa (fíjense, silenciosa), gran cantidad de cartuchos, un cuchillo, medios para hacer señales... ¿No es todo esto demasiado "específico" para un "meteorólogo"?

Abajo: Otros objetos del "equipo" personal de Powers: rublos soviéticos, francos franceses, relojes de oro, sortijas de oro de señora... ¡Extraña carga para un avión que se había querido aliviar al máximo! Pero el secreto es simple: según la idea de los "estrategas psicológicos" de los EE.UU., todo ello se destinaba a sobornar a los soviéticos.



Los jefes proporcionaron al pirata aéreo una aguja especial con un veneno de acción fulminante. El espía debía hacer uso de ella en caso de verse en peligro de ser hecho prisionero. "¡En ningún caso caer vivo en manos de los soviéticos!" —esta era la orden que Powers recibió de sus jefes. Pero él no la cumplió. Prefirió vivir. Y se entregó en manos de los koljosianos uraleses sin resistencia y sin el menor intento de utilizar la terrible aguja. En la foto: El tubo con la aguja venenosa que llevaba F. H. Powers.

embarazosa. Hablando francamente, creo que el propio Presidente de los Estados Unidos lo comprenderá.

Supongamos que antes de mi visita a los Estados Unidos, nosotros hubiésemos enviado un avión por el estilo y allí lo derribaran. Se puede imaginar uno cómo me hubiesen acogido los norteamericanos. Me hubiesen recibido, como suele decirse, según mis méritos. Creo que todos lo comprenden.

No obstante, se puede garantizar que no habrá exceso alguno durante la visita del Presidente. Nuestro pueblo es cordial, se desahoga hablando, deja que actúe el Gobierno, y no se permitirá ningún acto ofensivo. Creo que los periodistas y turistas norteamericanos se percatan ahora de la discreción y disciplina de los soviéticos. No he oído que alguien dijera algo ofensivo a un norteamericano. Esto merece ser elogiado. Demuestra la fuerza de espíritu de nuestro pueblo.

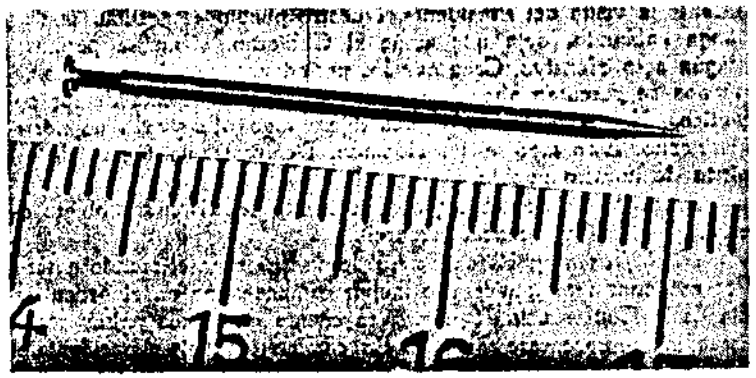
Pregunta: ¿Es posible que el problema del avión sea objeto de estudio en la Conferencia cumbre?

N. S. Jruschov: Es ya objeto de discusión en el mundo entero. Por eso considero innecesario incluir esta cuestión en el orden del día de la Conferencia. Tenemos en cuenta que a los países socialistas los representaré yo solo. En cambio los países occidentales tendrán tres representantes. Mas no creo que dos de los tres aprueben este peligroso acto de agresión de la camarilla militar norteamericana.

A ustedes, seguramente, les interesa saber cuándo pienso partir en avión para París. Pienso llegar a París el 14 de mayo; uno, o incluso dos días antes de comenzar la Conferencia para aclimatarme un poco. París me ha gustado. Es una buena ciudad. (*Animación.*) Y si otros no llegan —lo digo porque algunos amenazan con que la Conferencia puede no celebrarse—, entonces estará claro para todos que el fracaso no fue por culpa nuestra. ¡De modo que iremos a París! ¿Y si la Conferencia no se celebra? Pues, qué se va a hacer, si hemos vivido tantos años sin ella, viviremos otros cien años. (*Risas, aplausos.*)

En la Conferencia no está interesado sólo nuestro país, está interesado todo el mundo. Los pueblos del mundo entero esperan que se mitigue la tensión internacional, quieren que se normalicen las relaciones entre los Estados. Creo que nuestros compañeros de negociaciones están interesados en la Conferencia no menos que la Unión Soviética. Por eso la Conferencia dependerá de nuestros socios occidentales. Nosotros estamos prestos. Repito que pienso salir en avión el sábado, 14 de mayo.

Algunos diplomáticos se enfadan conmigo, diciendo que Jruschov se permite expresiones demasiado violentas. Quisiera ver cómo reaccionarían ellos si semejante acto de agresión fuese cometido contra su país. Qué debo hacer yo ¿quitarme el sombrero y saludar esa invasión? No, a los ladrones los recibiremos como corresponde. Eso fue un asalto bandidesco, de ladrones. (*Aplausos.*)

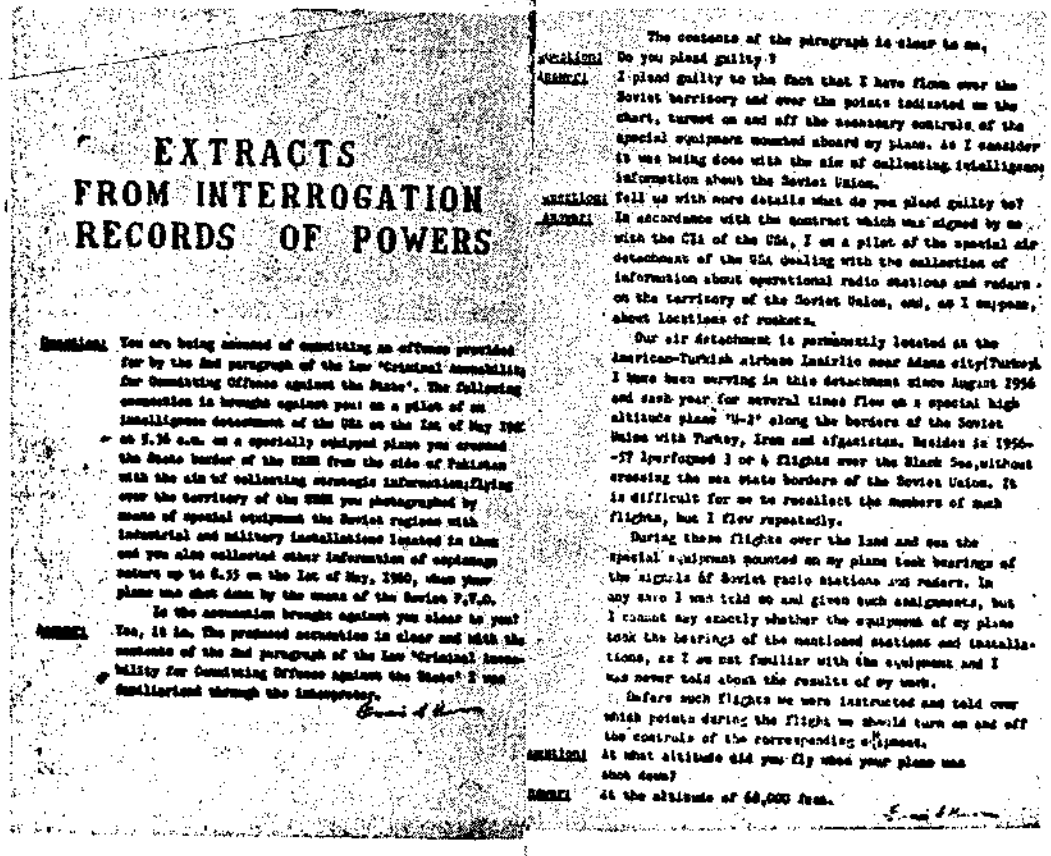


La aguja con un veneno de acción instantánea encontrada a Powers (en aumento).

Entre los objetos del espía figuraba una hoja con la bandera nacional de los Estados Unidos impresa, en la que, en varios idiomas, se pide ayuda al piloto. Los soviéticos prestaron ayuda a míster Powers.

¿Ustedes han visto aquí "los aparatos para la toma de pruebas de aire"? (*Risas.*) ¿Con qué ojos pueden mirar los autores de esa versión, después de haber sido desenmascarados? Es verdad que conocemos los ojos de los imperialistas. Como suele decirse, se les escupe a los ojos, y ellos siguen insistiendo: es rocío de Dios. (*Risas. Aplausos.*)

Ustedes ven ahora que intencionadamente no dije todo en la sesión del Soviet Supremo porque sabíamos con quienes tratábamos. Al principio no dijimos que el piloto estaba vivo, que los



EXTRACTS FROM INTERROGATION RECORDS OF POWERS

Question: You are being accused of committing an offence provided for by the 2nd paragraph of the Law 'Criminal Accountability for Committing Offence against the State'. The following accusation is brought against you: as a pilot of an intelligence detachment of the USA on the 1st of May 1960 at 5.36 a.m. on a specially equipped plane you crossed the State border of the USSR from the side of Pakistan with the aim of collecting strategic information; flying over the territory of the USSR you photographed by means of special equipment the Soviet regions with industrial and military installations located in them and you also collected other information of espionage nature up to 6.35 on the 1st of May, 1960, when your plane was shot down by the means of the Soviet P.V.O.

Is the accusation brought against you clear to you?

Answer: Yes, it is. The produced accusation is clear and with the contents of the 2nd paragraph of the Law 'Criminal Accountability for Committing Offence against the State' I was familiarized through the interpreter.

The contents of the paragraph is clear to me.

Question: Do you plead guilty?

Answer: I plead guilty to the fact that I have flown over the Soviet territory and over the points indicated on the chart, turned on and off the necessary controls of the special equipment mounted aboard my plane. As I consider it was being done with the aim of collecting intelligence information about the Soviet Union.

Question: Tell us with more details what do you plead guilty to?

Answer: In accordance with the contract which was signed by me with the CIA of the USA, I as a pilot of the special air detachment of the USA dealing with the collection of information about operational radio stations and radars on the territory of the Soviet Union, and, as I suppose, about locations of rockets.

Our air detachment is permanently located at the American-Turkish airbase Inairlic near Adana city (Turkey). I have been serving in this detachment since August 1956 and each year for several times flew on a special high altitude plane "U-2" along the borders of the Soviet Union with Turkey, Iran and Afganistan. Besides in 1956-57 I performed 3 or 4 flights over the Black Sea, without crossing the sea state borders of the Soviet Union. It is difficult for me to recollect the numbers of such flights, but I flew repeatedly.

During these flights over the land and sea the special equipment mounted on my plane took bearings of the signals of Soviet radio stations and radars. In any case I was told so and given such assignments, but I cannot say exactly whether the equipment of my plane took the bearings of the mentioned stations and installations, as I am not familiar with the equipment and I was never told about the results of my work.

Before such flights we were instructed and told over which points during the flight we should turn on and off the controls of the corresponding equipment.

Question: At what altitude did you fly when your plane was shot down?

Answer: At the altitude of 60,000 feet.

Ante las pruebas materiales irrefutables, F. H. Powers ha declarado mucho en la instrucción judicial acerca de su papel de espía cumpliendo tareas del servicio secreto de los Estados Unidos para recoger datos secretos sobre la URSS. En la foto: Páginas del protocolo del interrogatorio a F. H. Powers y su confesión.

aparatos estaban intactos y que el avión no explotó. Ellos pensaban que el piloto se había suicidado. Y ahora, cuando se sabe que está vivo, la prensa norteamericana le censura severamente por haber infringido las instrucciones: en lugar de suicidarse, se entregó. En los Estados Unidos hay quien dice que el piloto debe ser procesado por no haber cumplido la instrucción de suicidarse. Son razonamientos bárbaros. He ahí la ideología del imperialismo. Señores periodistas norteamericanos, ¿ustedes leen sus periódicos? Es algo horrible.

Pregunta: ¿No se ha dirigido a usted el Encargado de Negocios norteamericano pidiendo una entrevistas con Powers?

N. S. Jruschov: Los norteamericanos han enviado una nota sobre el particular, rogando que permitiésemos una entrevista con él. Mas ellos mismos comprenden que ya es demasiado pedir. El piloto está sometido a instrucción. Es un espía. ¿Cómo se puede hablar ahora de entrevistas con él? Ha de responder ante nuestro tribunal soviético.

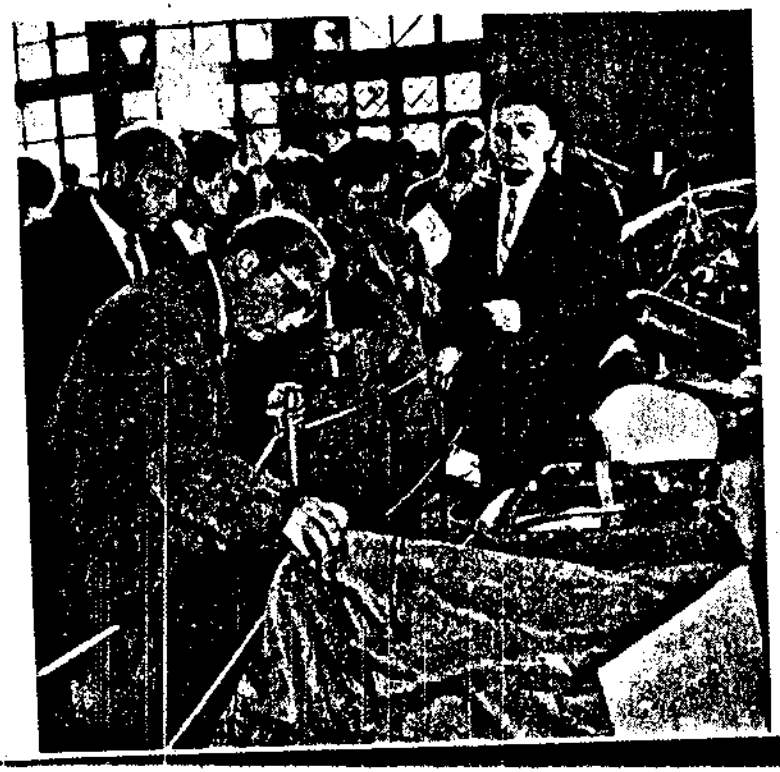
Pregunta: ¿Significa esto que ni al Embajador ni al Encargado de Negocios interino se les permitirá entrevistarse con Powers?

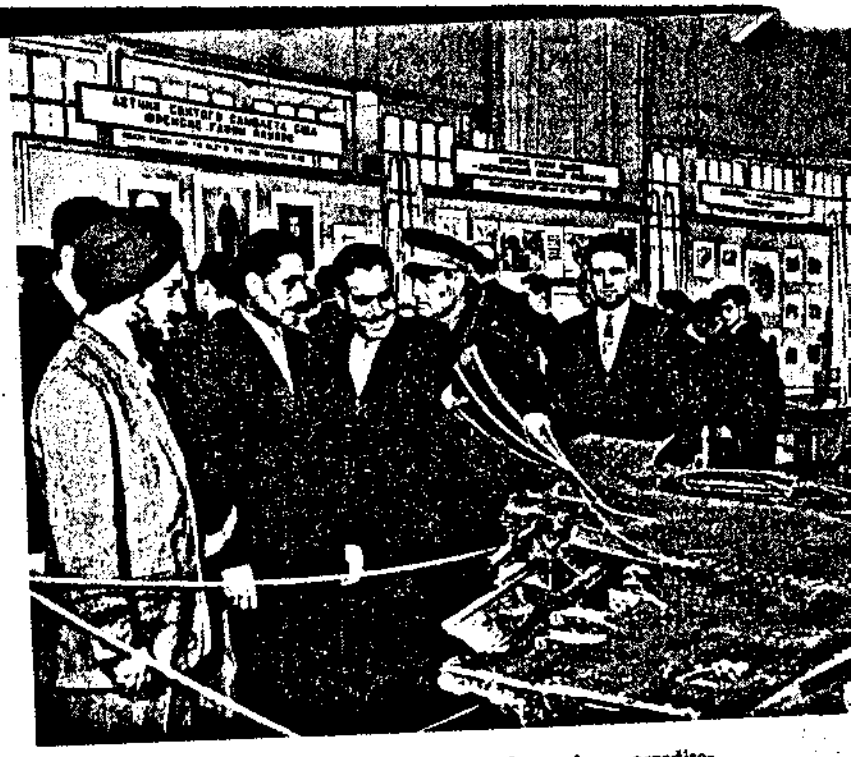
N. S. Jruschov: No he dicho eso. Eso lo decidiremos nosotros. Tal vez se entrevisten; tal vez, no. En este momento no puedo contestar a esta pregunta porque la instrucción continúa.

Pregunta: ¿Considerarán ustedes actos de agresión los vuelos de aviones de las potencias occidentales a Berlín una vez firmado el Tratado de Paz con la Alemania Oriental?

N. S. Jruschov: Hemos hecho ya una declaración sobre el particular. Repito: Después de la firma del Tratado de Paz con la República Democrática Alemana, el estado determinado por las condiciones que dimanan de la capitulación militar para este territorio cambiará. Desde ese momento, la ocupación de Berlín Occidental concluirá y terminará el acceso a Berlín Occidental basado en la capitulación de Alemania. La República Democrática Alemana controlará íntegramente su territorio, así como el acceso a Berlín Occidental, situado en el mismo. Si la República Democrática Alemana se pone de acuerdo con los países interesados y les permite utilizar el espacio aéreo, las vías fluviales, los ferrocarriles y las carreteras, eso ya no nos incumbe a nosotros, sino a la República Democrática Alemana. Es su derecho soberano.

En el Parque central de cultura y descanso, de Moscú, se ha abierto al público la exposición de las pruebas materiales y documentales de la incursión del avión de reconocimiento norteamericano en el territorio de la URSS. En la foto: Los visitantes de la exposición contemplan las pruebas.





Visitaron la exposición los diplomáticos extranjeros acreditados en Moscú. En la foto: Los agregados militares de las embajadas extranjeras contemplan los restos del avión de reconocimiento norteamericano derribado por un cohete soviético.

Hay quien dice que las potencias occidentales se abrirán paso a Berlín Occidental por la fuerza. Quiero aclarar: Si alguien intentase abrirse paso por la fuerza, nuestras unidades militares, desplegadas en la República Democrática Alemana para salvaguardar la paz, opondrán su fuerza a los infractores de la paz, y que las cabezas calientes de Occidente reflexionen en las consecuencias que eso tendrá para ellos.

Pregunta: Teniendo en cuenta el caso del avión y su actitud hacia el Presidente Eisenhower, ¿no preferiría usted que la visita de Eisenhower se aplazase?

N. S. Jruschov: Intercambiaré opiniones sobre el particular con el Presidente, cuando nos entrevistemos en París. Igual que antes, queremos encontrar caminos para mejorar las relaciones con Norteamérica. Queremos mantener relaciones normales con los Estados Unidos. Y tenemos fe en que, con el tiempo, las relaciones sovieto-norteamericanas se transformarán en relaciones amis-

El 11 de mayo N. S. Jruschov visitó la exposición. El jefe del Gobierno Soviético examinó detenidamente los restos del avión derribado y otros objetos expuestos y conversó con los expertos. En la foto: N. S. Jruschov contempla el stand con las armas del pirata aéreo.

tosas entre los pueblos de nuestros países. Esto sería normal, y toda la gente normal aspira y aspirará a ello.

¿No hay más preguntas?

Voces: No, gracias. (*Nutridos aplausos.*)

N. S. Jruschov: Por último, quiero decir lo siguiente. Con los que invaden el territorio de nuestra patria, violando nuestra soberanía, procedemos severamente. Mas queremos vivir en paz y amis-

Cuando, después de visitar la exposición, N. S. Jruschov se disponía a marcharse, los periodistas soviéticos y extranjeros que habían participado anteriormente en la conferencia de prensa convocada por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la URSS, A. Gromiko, rodearon al jefe del Gobierno Soviético formando un nutrido anillo, y le pidieron que respondiese a sus preguntas, a lo que accedió gustoso. En la foto: N. S. Jruschov en la sala de la exposición responde a las preguntas de los periodistas.

tad con todos los pueblos. Comprendan nuestra situación, señores, cuando censuramos con indignación tales actos agresivos. No obstante, miramos cuerdamente las cosas y comprendemos bien que la polémica, hasta la más violenta, es mejor que una guerra. Por eso haremos todo para que la actual agudización se "digiera". Haremos todo para que la situación internacional entre en su vía normal y se restablezcan las buenas relaciones con los Estados Unidos de América, se sobreentiende, si los Estados Unidos coadyuvan también a ello.

Esto es lo que rogaría tener presente y que no escribieran na-

En la exposición de los restos del avión de reconocimiento norteamericano derribado, los periodistas soviéticos y extranjeros escuchan con gran interés y animación a N. S. Jruschov.

da que pueda llevar a una mayor agudización y caldeamiento. ¿Para qué les hace falta todo eso? No cabe duda que también ustedes sufrirán en caso de guerra. (*Aplausos.*) La guerra no reporta a nadie la felicidad.

He leído en los últimos días muchas intervenciones de senadores, de miembros del Congreso y de hombres de negocios norteamericanos y considero que es un buen síntoma el que muchos de ellos condenen el proceder de su Gobierno. Considero que es un buen síntoma el que la gente no pierda la cabeza, el que no todos expliquen el asunto como lo hace Herter.

Pregunta: ¿Qué quisiera usted desear al pueblo francés con motivo de su viaje a París?

N. S. Jruschov: No quiero oponer un pueblo a otro, el pueblo francés me acogió hospitalariamente, igual que el pueblo norteamericano. Pero en Francia estuve más tarde y por eso mis impresiones son más frescas. Estoy singularmente satisfecho no sólo del recibimiento que me dispensó el pueblo francés, sino también de las conversaciones que sostuve con el Presidente de Gaulle. Del pueblo huelga el hablar, todos desean la paz. Las guerras las declaran los gobiernos, y los pueblos son los que tienen que verter la sangre. Por eso todos ellos quieran la paz. La quiere también el pueblo francés. Nosotros luchamos junto con Francia contra la Alemania militarista. Si estalla la guerra, y ésta puede ser desenca-

Un momento de la charla de N. S. Jruschov con los periodistas.

La descarada incursión del avión de reconocimiento norteamericano en el territorio de la URSS, y la cínica justificación de este monstruoso acto por las altas personalidades dirigentes de los Estados Unidos, han provocado la ira y la indignación de todo el pueblo soviético. En los mitines de masas celebrados por todo el país, los soviéticos han manifestado su protesta contra los actos agresivos de los imperialistas norteamericanos. En la foto: Un mitin de protesta en la fábrica "Manometr" (Moscú).

denada por la Alemania Occidental, los franceses saben que en el pasado tuvieron un buen aliado: la Unión Soviética. Este aliado les puede ser útil otra vez. Mas lo mejor será que juntos impidamos la guerra y seamos aliados en la lucha por la paz.

Creo que ya es hora de terminar esta conferencia de prensa imprevista. Permitanme que les dé las gracias, estimados camaradas y señores, y les desee éxitos. Luchen por la verdad, por la noble causa de la paz, y entonces merecerán el respeto de sus pueblos. (Nutridos aplausos. Voces: *"¡Gracias!"*).

Impreso en México, LIBRERIA MADERO, S. A.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/17/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO Director, FBI

FROM SAC, Atlanta (62-0)

RE [redacted]
INFO. CONCERNING

Enclosed are original and four copies of letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, concerning [redacted] BARBARA POWERS, wife of FRANCIS POWERS, U2 pilot presently incarcerated in a Russian prison.

It is believed that the FBI agent mentioned may very well be a CIA agent in view of the background and circumstances of this family.

3 - Bureau (AM) Encl. 5
1 - Atlanta

HGR:bs
(4)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/4/83 BY SP1GSXLRBG

105-87346-28

JUN 28 1960

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 17, 1960

[redacted]

b7C & b7D

[redacted] advised on June 17, 1960, that he had been contacted by [redacted] of Francis Powers, U2 pilot presently incarcerated in a Russian prison. [redacted] stated he had been requested to contact [redacted] who is allegedly spreading rumors about Albany, Georgia, concerning the private life of Powers and his wife, Barbara Powers.

[redacted] stated he contacted [redacted] on June 17, 1960, at which time [redacted] advised he hadbeen contacted by a representative of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and an FBI Agent shortly after Russia announced the capture of Powers. [redacted] stated [redacted] told him the aircraft representative and the FBI agent told him not to make any statements or to have any conversations concerning Powers. [redacted] stated he is not familiar with all instructions given [redacted] He further stated [redacted] advised him that [redacted]

Mrs. Francis X Powers

[redacted] stated he was reporting this information as he feared [redacted] might possibly be contacted by newspaper reporters and give this information out. He stated he has no knowledge of the truth of the allegations made against [redacted] by [redacted]

Ga.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

AGENCY CIA, STATE
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6-29-60
HOW FORW. [illegible]
BY [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-4-83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

ENCLOSURE

28

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Whitson

105-87346

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/4/83

Date: July 5, 1960

To: Mr. John W. Hanes
Administrator
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-4-83 BY SP-1GSK/RB

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

This will confirm information furnished to [redacted] of your office, by [redacted] of this Bureau on July 1, 1960.

[redacted] contacted a representative of the Atlanta Office of the FBI on June 30, 1960.

[redacted] believed [redacted] would act as intermediary in the Powers case if approached to do so.

[redacted]

MAILED 19
JUL 5 1960

Tolson
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DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

LW:mar (7)

59 JUL 8 1960

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105-87346

REC-82

11 JUL 6 1960

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
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Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 29, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV AND THE U-2 SPY-PLANE INFORMATION CONCERNING CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

[redacted]

Francis Gary Powers

Attached is a memorandum of possible embarrassment to the communist regime in the Soviet Union. This memorandum was prepared from information contained in The Economist, June 11, 1960, p. 1077. It is, therefore, unclassified.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be forwarded to Crime Records Division for whatever use it may deem advisable.

original attached & fwd

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/4/83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

AWG:ala
(8)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - E.M. Gregg
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - C.D. Brennan
1 - Section tickler
1 - A.W. Gray

ENCLOSURE

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105-87346

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 8 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

1 ENCLOSURE

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR
3/4/83

JUL 7 1960

53 JUL 15 1960

SECRET

CENTRAL RESEARCH

SECRET

1 - Original
1 - yellow file copy
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - E. M. Gregg
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - C. D. Brenn
1 - section tick
1 - A. W. Gray

July 29, 1960

PARIS POSTSCRIPT

A widely respected British magazine, The Economist, recently published a brief note on the U-2 spy-plane incident. If it is true--and the magazine claims that the story came from an "apparently authentic source in an east European government"--this postscript provides additional evidence that Soviet Premier Khrushchev's emotional self-righteousness over the U-2 affair at Paris was nothing but a preplanned propaganda device to scuttle the Summit meeting.

Some time ago, according to The Economist, the east European government of the source detected reconnaissance airplanes, presumably American, crossing its territory at altitudes too high for interception by its own air force. The east European government, therefore, approached the Soviets and requested rockets capable of hitting the high altitude aircraft. Mr. Khrushchev is said to have responded, in effect, "Sorry, no rockets for you. What does it matter, anyway? Why worry over an occasional American spy-plane? It's nothing to get excited about." (The Economist, 6-11-60, p. 1077)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Sullivan to Belmont 6-29-60, captioned "Soviet Premier Khrushchev and the U-2 Spy-Plane; Information Concerning." AWG:ala

Classified by: SP-1GSK1RB6
Declassify on: OADR
3/4/83

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W.C. Sullivan
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Ingram
Gandy

105-87346

ARBOR W. GRAY:ala
(9)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 1 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 7-1-60 10-53 AM EST MB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC ATLANTA

Francis Gary Powers

Mrs. Francis Gary Powers

BARBARA GAY POWERS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. ON JUNE

THIRTY LAST [redacted]

[redacted] TELEPHONE [redacted]

CONTACTED SA [redacted] AND ADVISED THAT

[redacted]

[redacted] BELIEVES [redacted] WILL ACT AS AN INTERMEDIARY IN THE POWERS CASE IF APPROACHED TO DO SO. [redacted] REPORTED TO BE VERY RELIABLE. SUGGEST REFERENCE TO CIA.

END AND ACK PLS

12-02 PM OK FBI WA DA

TU O

105-87346-3

REC-64

Belmont suggest to State instead of CIA

I agree

INFO TO [redacted] STATE 7-1-60 BY [redacted]

LET. HAYNES, STATE 7-5-60

Mr. Belmont

CC—MR. BELMONT

59 JUL 15 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/4/83 BY SP-1GSK/RB

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FBI/DOJ

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

also

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Delaney
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 7, 1960

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

cc Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Whitson
Mr. Bartlett
Mr. Papich

SUBJECT: U-2 INCIDENT

b7C [redacted]

FRANCIS G. POWERS

b1 [redacted] (5)

ACTION:

This is for information.

WAB:td (6)

JD

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC-25 105-87346-36

JUL 12 1960

EX-102

[redacted] b7C

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/4/83

59 JUL 15 1960

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 7-21-60

FROM : A. K. Bowles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: AMERICAN AIRMEN SHOT DOWN IN RUSSIA AND VICINITY IDENTIFICATION MATTER

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/4/83

FBI #557-598-D

We have the fingerprints in our civil files of Francis Gary Powers, American airman who was shot down in Russia in May, and the 6 American airmen missing in flight in the Barents Sea area July 1, 1960.

Ident has received form DD-1300 (report of casualty) from Department of the Air Force on each of the 6 airmen missing July 1, 1960, in the Barents Sea area. (Their names and descriptions are set out on attached page.) In view of newspaper reports that Powers was shot down in Russia and the plane bearing the other 6 men was also shot down by the Russians, Identification Division recommends that a notice be posted on the fingerprint cards of all 7 of these men to notify the Assistant Directors in charge of the Identification Division and Domestic Intelligence Division immediately in the event any fingerprints in the future are received in Ident identical with them.

(S) This action is believed desirable in view of the possibility the Russians may try to use any of these men for their own purposes in the United States under different names. After the proposed notices are posted, the fingerprint cards would be placed in the criminal file because that is the file against which all fingerprint inquiries are searched.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-4-83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 32-15429.1691

RECOMMENDATION:

That notices be posted on the fingerprint cards of Francis Gary Powers and the 6 American airmen missing in flight in the Barents Sea area to notify Assistant Directors in charge of Identification Division and Domestic Intelligence Division immediately in the event any future incoming fingerprints are identified.

Notices posted 7/29/60

AKB:hs ENCLOSURE
(4)

105-87346-

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 3 1960

7 AUG 2 1960

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont

52 AUG 8 1960

SECRET

ONE

Willard George Palm FBI # 557-599-D (DECEASED)

White, male
Born: 1-25-21, at Oak Park, Illinois
6', 169 lbs.
Blue eyes, blond hair
Army Serial #16,077,577

John Richard McKone FBI # 557-597-D

White, male
Born: 6-16-32, at Kansas City, Missouri
5' 1", 170 lbs.
Blue eyes, brown hair

Oscar Lee Goforth FBI # 557-595-D

White, male
Born: 2-19-34, at Nashoba, Oklahoma
6', 160 lbs.
Brown eyes, brown hair

Eugene Ernest Posa FBI # 557-601-D

White, male
Born: 2-3-22, Santa Monica, California
5' 9", 160 lbs.
Brown eyes, brown hair

Dean Bowen Phillips FBI # 557-600-D

White, male
Born: 7-27-34, at Far Rockaway, New York
5' 8", 170 lbs.
Blue eyes, brown hair
Air Force Service #11,286,230

Freeman Bruce Olmstead FBI # 557-596-D

White, male
Born: 6-17-35, at Elmira, New York
6', 160 lbs.
Blue eyes, blond hair

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DATE 3/4/83 BY SP-1 GSK/RB

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ENCLOSURE

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-82346-39

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

AHB/

Date: 7/27/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-35630)

FRANCIS G. POWERS
IS - R

b7C [redacted]

"The Washington Post Times Herald" newspaper 7/27/60, Page B1, carried item headed "U-2 Pilot's Wife in Capital to Seek Help of Embassy." Articlesstated BARBARA GAY POWERS arrived in WDC, 7/26/60 to keep appointments with her attorneys, and hoped to get a visa from the Soviet Embassy.

b1 [redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

Above for Bureau's info.

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO

REC-90 105-87346-40

5 [redacted] b7C

JON:jmm
(4)

AIRTEL

Classified by SP1GSK/RDG JUL 29 1960
Declassify on: OADR
3/4/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

0-17(23)WFO 7-28-60 LW

Approved: 62 AUG 3 1960 Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick

~~SECRET~~

M Per

b7C [redacted]
Chappaqua, N.Y.
July 21, 1960

Dear Mr Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I am sending to some of the influential newspapers regarding their coverage and presentation of news about the U2 trial of Powers.

Is there any way in which you could consistently cooperate in line with the suggestions in the letter? Could you contribute information of sensational interest to take over some of the headlines on August 17 and the remaining days of the trial?

The greatest weakness in our defense is the runaway free press. It overplays the Communist propaganda and underplays and even omits news and facts favorable to the Free World. A glaring example, or so it seems to me, is the New York Times. This is all the more unfortunate because of its impact on world opinion.

If only we could capture some of the headlines during the Powers trial, it would be a great scoop for the Free World.

Sincerely yours,

b7C [redacted]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
FBI, Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Francis G. Powers

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

REC-20 105-87346-41

11 AUG 1960

none
ack
7-29-60
OCL:pkd

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

[redacted] b7C

Chappaqua, N.Y.

THE FATEFUL DAY

The trial of Powers, pilot of the U2 plane, is set for Aug. 17.

The Soviet Union fully expects that the free world press will make this a Hollywood Spectacle.

They will furnish the propaganda and they anticipate that the press will carry it to people the world over exactly as the Communists wish.

So, once again, via the free press, the Communists will have attained a propaganda victory at the expense of the free world.

And Powers in reality a hero of the Free World will become a gladiator for the Communist cause.

CAN SUCH A VICTORY BE FORESTALLED?

Only if the free press will voluntarily discipline itself and assume that responsibility commensurate with its privileges. Without undue interference with free communication

1) the press can avoid excesses and sensationalism: by curtailing headlines, limiting coverage to a rational amount of space, placing articles less conspicuously.

2) the press can put the trial in proper context by carrying simultaneously the articles detailing the espionage activites of the Communists all over the world, and their police and court procedures.

3) the press by reference to the U2 as a reconnaissance rather than a spy plane, can show its readers the difference between photographic missions and the stealing of secrets by real spies such as Abel, etc

4) the press can in advance explain how the Communists brainwash their prisoners and prepare for the possibility that these methods have been used on Powers.

THE POWERS TRIAL IS A CRISIS BETWEEN THE FREE WORLD AND THE COMMUNIST WORLD.

IT INVOLVES THE VERY SURVIVAL OF FREE MEN EVERYWHERE AND THEIR RIGHT TO ENSURE THAT SURVIVAL.

THE QUESTION IS, can the free press meet the challenge - a challenge which includes their own survival? Can the press RESTORE TO ITSELF the decision as to what news it will print and how it will present that news?

Or will the free press CONTINUE to let itself be used by the Communists as a vehicle for their world propaganda?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

105-87346-41

ENCLOSURE

REC-20 105-87346-41

July 29, 1960

b7C [redacted]

Chappaqua, New York

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated July 21, 1960, with enclosure, has been received.

The thought prompting your writing me is appreciated, and I was glad to have the benefit of your suggestions. Enclosed is material which you may find of interest.

Since your communication is of primary concern to another governmental agency, I am forwarding a copy of your letter and enclosure to The Honorable, The Secretary of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
JUL 29 1960
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

Enclosures (4)
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
17th National Convention CP, USA & Introduction LFB March, 1960
Expose of Soviet Espionage

NOTE: Correspondent wrote the Director in December, 1953, bringing information to the Bureau's attention which she believed to be of a security interest. Bulet 12-15-53 referred her to our New York Office if she acquired further data. (100-162370-294)

58 AUG 5 1960

DCG:pak/mca (3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Mohr
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 9 1960

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 8-9-60 2-28 PM AMM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 121

FROM SAC NEW YORK N.Y. 2 PGS.

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RB6
Declassify on: OADR
3/4/83

Internal Security - Russia

FRANCIS G. POWERS., U TWO ESPIONAGE TRIAL., IS DASH R. [redacted]

b1

[redacted]

R

EX 104 REC-31 105-87346-47

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

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~~SECRET~~ 8/12/60

AIRTEL

Class. & Ext. By SP2 TAP/alp
Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
Date of Review ~~9-30-91~~ 9-30-81

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (S)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [redacted] (S)

SM-C
OO:NY

FRANCIS GARY POWERS

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

(3) Bureau [redacted] (S) (Enc.7) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted] (S)

1 ENCLOSURE

RGS:emv
(5)

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/18/83

105-87346

NOT RECORDED
AUG 18 1960

~~SECRET~~

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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105-87346-NR DATED 8-12-60

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-87346) DATE: 8/18/60

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-35630)

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above, together with its memo of evaluation.

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

② - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - WFO
[redacted] (S)

REC-22 105-87346-48

DJK:mfs
(4)

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AUG 18 1960

1 ENCLOSURE

EX-108

62 AUG 30 1960

Classified by SP-16SK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/14/83

~~SECRET~~

ESP/SEC.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 18, 1960

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

According to the August 9, 1960, edition of the "Evening Star," a daily newspaper published in Washington, D. C., subject is scheduled to go on trial in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) on charges of espionage on August 17, 1960. Subject was the pilot of a U-2 plane which the Soviets claim they shot down over Sverdlovsk, USSR, on May 1, 1960.

b1

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR
3/14/83

AGENCY cc to State
REC. 8-29-60
DATE 0-146
HOW FORM. LW/1 ad
BY

105-87346-48

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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FBI/DOJ

FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
August 16, 1960

Title : FRANCIS GARY POWERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Washington, D. C.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1GSK/RBG
ON 3/14/93

105-87346-48

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property

4-750 (2-7-79)

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105-82346-NR

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 8-19-60

FROM : A. K. Bowles

SUBJECT: FRANCIS G. POWERS
AMERICAN FLYER ON TRIAL IN RUSSIA

b7C [redacted]

Re memo of J. G. Creighton 5-9-60 advising that Francis G. Powers' sister, Jessica Hileman of Glassmanor, Maryland is the wife of William E. Hileman who is a brother of L. Mitchell Hileman, [redacted]

b7C

Today's Washington "Daily News" carries pictures of Mrs. Jessica Hileman on pages 1 and 3 attending her brother's trial in Russia.

ACTION:

For information.

b7C [redacted]

1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Belmont

b7C [redacted]

AKB:al
(5)

230,910
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-14-83 BY SP1 GSK/RBG

105-87346-49

REC-74

5 AUG 23 1960

EX-108

50 AUG 25 1960

OFFICE-17-60 FROM INFORMATION PUBLIC OF JUSTICE DEPT. RECORDS DIVISION E. KEMPER. LW

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

1800 Street, N.W. Washington 9, D. C.

393

August 10, 1960

Article Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Press Department

THE INDICTMENT IN THE CASE OF FRANCIS GARY POWERS, ACCUSED OF A CRIME COVERED BY ARTICLE 2 OF THE LAW OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS "ON CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR STATE CRIMES"

(Full Text)

Francis Gary Powe

At 5:36 A.M. Moscow time on May 1st, 1960, an unknown plane violated the state frontier of the USSR at a point 20 kilometers* southeast of the town of Kirovabad, the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, intruded into the airspace of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and proceeded into Soviet territory at an altitude of 20,000 meters**.

The plane which violated the Soviet frontier was tracked continuously by units of the Soviet anti-aircraft defense. This surveillance showed that the plane's route lay over large industrial centers and important defensive objectives of the Soviet Union. Throughout the entire flight, the plane remained at an altitude of 20,000 meters at which no flights are made by any civilian planes. The obtained data left no doubt that this was a deliberate incursion with hostile aims into the airspace of the USSR.

In view of this, the Soviet Government ordered the plane to be shot down. In fulfillment of this order, a unit of the Soviet anti-aircraft defense brought the aforesaid plane down by a rocket, with the very first shot, at 8:55 A.M. Moscow time, when it was at the altitude of 20,000 meters in the area of Sverdlovsk, that is over 2,000 kilometers from the point where it crossed the frontier of the Soviet Union. The pilot of the plane baled out and was detained. The very first interrogation established that he was Francis Gary Powers, a citizen of the United States of America (Volume 1, pages 20-23; volume 2, page 2; volume 7, page 6).

The examination of the plane's wreckage and of the special equipment it carried established that it was an American plane of the "Lockheed U-2" type, designed for flights at great altitudes, adapted for intelligence purposes and, to this end, equipped for aerial photography and radio reconnaissance from great heights. Found among the wreckage were films of Soviet airfields and other important military and industrial objectives in the Soviet Union. Moreover, a ferromagnetic tape was found with a recording of the signals of certain Soviet radar stations (Volume 1, pages 49-52, 128-146, 227, 228; 248-253).

The preliminary investigation, conducted by the State Security Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, established that the espionage flight of this plane had been organized with the knowledge of the Government of the United States by a special American intelligence unit based in Turkey and known under the code name of Detachment 10-10 (Volume 2, pages 2, 3, 13, 177, 217).

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When Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, disclosed this gangster flight in his report to the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 5th, 1960, a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State admitted on the same day that the fact of the violation of the frontier of the USSR by an American plane was "entirely possible" but would be of an accidental, unpremeditated nature. According to the statement of the Department of State, a "Lockheed U-2" plane had on May 1st engaged in weather research, took "air samples" in the upper layers of the atmosphere in the area of the Soviet-Turkish frontier, and strayed off course because of a failure in oxygen equipment. This statement by the Department of State said further that the pilot had probably lost consciousness, and the plane continued on the automatic pilot and accidentally intruded into the airspace of the Soviet Union. This version was confirmed on the same day in a statement by the National Aeronautics and Space

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* One kilometer equals .62137 miles.
** One meter equals 3.28 feet.

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Administration of the United States, which allegedly had the control of the aforesaid plane which, according to the statement, had been used to study gust-meteorological conditions found at high altitude. According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a search for the missing "Lockheed U-2" plane had been started in the area of Lake Van in Turkey.

The same version was given in the note of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow delivered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR on May 6th of this year.

On May 7th, addressing the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Head of the Soviet Government, N.S. Khrushchev, exposed the falseness of this version and cited irrefutable, concrete facts which proved beyond doubt the premeditated, perfidious and gangsterlike nature of the violation of the Soviet airspace by the American "Lockheed U-2" plane, and also the intelligence purposes of its flight which were incompatible with the elementary requirements of the maintenance of normal relations between states in peacetime.

After that, the Department of State, cornered by the facts cited by Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, had to admit in its new statement of May 7th of this year the intelligence nature of the flight made by the "Lockheed U-2" plane, noting, however, that "insofar as the Washington authorities are concerned, there was no authorization for any such flights as described by Mr. Khrushchev."

If this statement by the Department of State still left open the question of the U.S. Government's direct implication in the aforesaid brazen act of aggression against the Soviet Union, all doubts on this score were dispelled by the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Herter on May 9th in the name of the United States Government.

Secretary of State Herter announced in his statement, unprecedented in the history of international relations, that in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, President Eisenhower had put into effect since the beginning of his administration directives to carry out intelligence operations against the Soviet Union. Under these directives, as noted by Herter, programs had been developed and put into operation providing for the incursion of American reconnaissance aircraft into the airspace of the USSR.

Herter's statement was confirmed on May 11 by U.S. President Eisenhower himself, who also admitted that flights by American planes over the territory of the Soviet Union had been and remained the "calculated policy of the United States." The same thing was said by the Government of the U.S. in a note to the Soviet Government of May 12th, 1960.

Especially brazen and shameless was the television speech by U.S. Vice President Nixon on May 15th in which he not only confirmed the cynical statements that American overflights of the territory of the Soviet Union were a calculated policy of the United States, statements made earlier by Herter and Eisenhower and violating the standards of international law, but went even farther.

Nixon declared that the United States needed a "continuous program" of espionage, and sought to justify the obvious lie in the May 5th statement by the U.S. Department of State about the "meteorological research" allegedly conducted by the "Lockheed U-2" plane. In other words, he was upholding for the United States of America the "right to espionage."

These statements by the Secretary of State, the President and the Vice President of the United States were an official confirmation of the hostile activities which were conducted by the United States of America with regard to the Soviet Union over a number of years and expressed in repeated incursions by American planes into the airspace of the USSR for intelligence purposes.

Thus, the Government of the U.S. officially proclaimed in peacetime a policy which can only be followed in conditions where countries are in a state of war.

During Eisenhower's tenure as President of the United States, that is, beginning with January 1953, the Soviet Union made several protests to the Government of the U.S. against the incursion of American planes within the boundaries of the USSR.

In assessing these violation[illegible] [illegible]oviet Government pointed out that [illegible]se violations of the frontiers [illegible] Soviet Union by American military [illegible]nes are connected with the fulf[illegible] [illegible]it assignments of the Ameri[illegible] military command." (The note of Sep[illegible] [illegible]954.)

Protesting resolutely against such acts, the Government of the USSR stressed repeatedly in its notes to the Government of the U.S. that these intrusions "are a gross violation of the elementary standards of international law" (The note of September 8th, 1954), and constitute "premeditated actions by certain U.S. circles aimed at aggravating the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America" (The note of July 10th, 1956).

In reply to all these notes, the Government of the U.S. limited itself to formal answers.

The repeated intrusions by American planes within the confines of the Soviet Union are a flagrant violation of the universally recognized principle of international law establishing the full and exclusive sovereignty of every state over the airspace above its territory.

The principle thereby "each state has full and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its territory" was anchored in the multipartite Paris Convention on the Regulation of Air Navigation of October 13th, 1919, taken up in the Havana Convention of 1928, concluded by a number of American States, and reproduced in Article 1 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation concluded in Chicago on December 7th, 1944.

The same principle of complete and exclusive sovereignty of a state over its airspace found expression also in the national legislation of various countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States of America (The Air Commerce Act of the U.S. Congress of 1926 and the Civil Aeronautics Act of the U.S. Congress of 1938).

Article 1 of the Air Code of the USSR of 1935 also lays down that "the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics exercises the full and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

This principle of sovereignty is sacred and immutable in international relations.

In these conditions the above statements of President Eisenhower of the United States, Vice President Nixon and United States Secretary of State Herter by which they attempted to justify violations of the USSR sovereignty by American aircraft and elevated such violations into a principle of the state policy of the United States can not be regarded otherwise than as an open declaration of the refusal of the United States Government to comply with the fundamental universally recognized standards of international law, without the observation of which normal relations between states are impossible.

The repeated intrusions of American aircraft into the airspace of the USSR, specifically the flight of the "Lockheed U-2" plane on May 1st of the current year, constitute a gross violation of the sovereignty of the USSR and an act of aggression which tramples upon standards of international law and the high principles of the United Nations Charter which also bears the signature of the United States of America.

With the present level of military techniques, in the conditions when, as responsible American military leaders have repeatedly declared, the United States of America is constantly keeping aloft patrol bombers carrying atomic and hydrogen bombs, reconnaissance flights involving the photographing of possible bombing targets and the spotting of radar installations represent composite elements of military attack from the air.

Under such conditions, the intrusion of a foreign aircraft into the limits of the USSR can at any time be an indication of the beginning of an armed attack. Moreover, there is nothing to guarantee that any such plane appearing over Soviet territory does not carry a deadly load.

The aggressive act of the United States of America in the form of arrogant invasion of the airspace of the USSR by an American military aircraft represents an action which directly jeopardizes world peace. In the conditions when certain states possess nuclear weapons and means to deliver them to targets almost instantaneously, the aggressive act undertaken by the United States on May 1st, 1960 against the Soviet Union might have had most grave consequences for humanity.

The above-mentioned statements of the United States Government leaders, and the note of the United States Government of May 12th of the current year lay heavy stress on the alleged civilian nature of the "Lockheed U-2" plane shot down near Sverdlovsk.

The materials of the investigation prove the falsity of these claims.

An identity certificate number AF 1,288,063 carries the insignia of the United States Defense Department with the inscription "Department of Defense, the United States of America." (Volume 1, page 99; volume 6, page 11.)

Asked whether the possession of such a certificate indicated that he was employed as a United States Air Force pilot, Powers replied: "It means that I served in the United States Air Force as a civilian." (Volume 3, page 180.)

Asked further how the institution in which he worked should be regarded--as military or civil--Powers said: "This is a kind of combination of civilian and military service, all this is covered and ciphered by the name of "detachment 10-10." (Volume 2, page 2.)

Powers testified that approximately in April 1960 the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force General Thomas D. White visited the Incirlik airbase with the special purpose of inspecting the "10-10" detachment. (Volume 3, pages 92, 93.)

Asked who else of the military, besides General White, had visited the Incirlik base, Powers said that during his stay at the Incirlik base it was visited on two occasions by General Everest, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Airforce in Europe, and by other American generals. (Volume 4, pages 28, 211.)

It has thus been established that the "Lockheed U-2" plane shot down on May 1st, 1960 belonged to the United States Airforce.

The criminal breach by the United States Government of the universally recognized standards of international law represents one of the elements of the aggressive foreign policy pursued by the United States Government. This aggressive policy was repeatedly formulated by United States leaders, in particular by former Secretary of State of the United States John Foster Dulles as "from positions of strength policy," "deterrent policy" and "the policy of balancing on the brink of war."

As late as July 1959, the United States Vice President Nixon in an article published by Life magazine again highly praised the so-called "policy of balancing on the brink of war" and declared that this policy remained one of the supreme principles of the United States of America.

As is known, this policy was manifested in the conclusion under the United States aegis of aggressive pacts and alliences in nearly all parts of the world, in the arms race, in the establishment of a net of military bases around the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as in other aggressive actions endangering universal peace and security. Expressions of the same policy were the systematic intrusions of aircraft of the United States Air Force into the limits of the Soviet Union, including the aggressive intrusion by an American "Lockheed U-2" military aircraft on May 1st, 1960.

The reckless actions of the United States Government have brought about the breakdown of the Summit Meeting in Paris and complicated the international situation.

The United States Government has drawn into the realization of its aggressive policy a number of states bordering on the Soviet Union, which have lent their territories for American military bases and consequently are accomplices in the aggressive actions against the USSR.

It has been established by the investigation that the intrusion of the American "Lockheed U-2" aircraft on May 1st could not have taken place without the use of military air bases on territories of states lying close to the Soviet Union, specifically of Turkey, Pakistan and Norway in view of the fact that the maximum range of the "Lockheed U-2" aircraft being what it is, it could not operate from the United States territory.

It has been established that the reconnaissance "10-10" detachment in which Powers served was based on the American-Turkish Incirlik airbase. The unit was under the command of Colonel Shelton of the United States Air Force. The "Lockheed U-2" plane in which the aggressive intrusion into the boundaries of the Soviet Union was carried out on May 1st of the current year, was flown from the Incirlik base to the Peshawar military airbase in Pakistan, from which it flew to the Soviet Union. This involved a breach of the sovereignty of Afghanistan over the territory of which the afore-mentioned plane flew unlawfully, without the knowledge of Afghan authorities.

Asked what reserve airfields were indicated to him for his May 1st flight, Powers said: "As reserve airfields I could use any airfield in Norway, Pakistan and Iran." (Volume 3, page 88.)

It has also been established that according to his assignment after ending his flight, Powers was to land on the Bodde military airbase in Norway which had been already used by the "10-10" intelligence detachment on previous occasions.

These circumstances have been established by the testimony given by Powers, his flight map and other evidence (Volume 2, pages 9, 28, 180, 196-198, 304; volume 6, page 25).

Instructions given to Powers envisaged the possibility of a breach of sovereignty of other states as well. On this question defendant Powers testified: "In case of a shortage of fuel to fly to Murmansk along the planned route, I could turn to the left before reaching Kandalaksha and fly via Finland to Bodde, Norway."(Volume 2, page 241.)

The instruction given to Powers envisaged the possibility of landing, if need be, on airfields in Finland or Sweden. This is what Powers testified on this matter:

"The word 'Sodankyla' written along the green line (the line on the flight map) means that I could land at Sodankyla airfield (Finland). However, Colonel Shelton has warned me that this airfield is bad and that I may use it only in case of emergency since in any way it is better than to land somewhere on Soviet territory. He also said that it is best of all to land in Sweden or Norway, the latter being more desirable." (Volume 2, page 271.)

This testimony given by Powers is confirmed by the marks found on his flight map. (Volume 6, page 25.)

Thus the investigation of the present case once more confirmed the fact that American military bases established on the territories of certain foreign states constitute a danger to peace and to the security of nations.

For the realization of their aggressive policy of espionage against the Soviet Union, the government and the military command of the United States for a number of years have been selecting and training the necessary personnel. It was for this purpose that the defendant in this case, Francis Gary Powers, was recruited.

During the investigation Powers testified that in 1950 he volunteered for the United States Air Force, underwent training at an airforce school in Greenville, Mississippi and later on at an airbase outside Phoenix, Arizona. After graduation he had served as a pilot at various United States military airbases with the rank of first lieutenant. (Volume 3, pages 109-113; volume 4, pages 43-45.)

In April 1956, Powers was recruited by the United States Central Intelligence Agency to fly special reconnaissance missions on specially equipped high-altitude aircraft. (Volume 2, pages 88-92, 103, 178; volume 4, pages 45-49.)

When Powers was recruited, the tasks he was to perform were explained to him. In this connection Powers testified: "They said that my main job would be flying the aircraft along the USSR borders to pick up any information I could about radar and radiostations and any other information that could be picked up. They also said that there might be other duties in the future if everything went well." (Volume 4, page 47.)

After that he signed a secret contract with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States headed by Allen Dulles and pledged in writing to keep this cooperation secret. Powers was warned that for violating his pledge and divulging information about the activities of the American Intelligence Service he is liable to be punished by criminal law by ten years in jail or fined $10,000, or both. (Volume 2, pages 92, 103-104.)

Indeed Chapter 37 on "Espionage and Censorship" of the United States Legal Code contains Clause 793 which stipulates such punishment for offenses specified above.

Powers testified that for the fulfillment of espionage assignments of the American Intelligence Service he was given a monthly pay of $2,500, although when he served in the United States Air Force he was paid $700. a month. (Volume 2, pages 2, 91.)

After being enlisted by the American Intelligence Service he was sent for special training to a desert airfield in Nevada.

At this airfield which at the same time is a part of an atomic testing ground, for two months and a half he studied the high-altitude "Lockheed U-2" plane and received instruction in the operation of equipment designed to intercept radio and radar signals. Piloting aircraft of this type, Powers made high altitude long-range training flights over California, Texas and northern United States.

For secrecy's sake the spy pilots who underwent training at his airfield were registered under fictitious names. In particular, Powers was registered there under the name of Palmer. (Volume 2, pages 192-194; volume 3, pages 45-51; volume 4, pages 47-52.)

After special training Powers was sent to the American-Turkish Incirlik military airbase near Adana where the reconnaissance unit, known under the code name of "10-10" detachment was stationed.

This detachment assigned to conduct intelligence work against the USSR by sending spy planes into the airspace of the USSR to gather information on military, industrial and other important objectives for the sake of camouflage was officially subordinated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). (Volume 2, pages 195, 217; volume 4, pages 52-56, 62, 313.)

Concerning the certificate found on Powers which was issued on January 1st, 1959, he stated that this certificate "says that I have the right to pilot a U.S. Air Force plane. It was issued to me in the detachment "10-10" on airbase in Incirlik. The certificate was issued to us in the name of NASA." (Volume 3, page 183.)

On orders of the "10-10" detachment command, Powers made systematic intelligence flights since 1956 in a special high-altitude "Lockheed U-2" plane along the Soviet borders with Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. (Volume 2, pages 8, 177, 178, 237-239.)

Powers stated about these flights: "We would take off from Incirlik airdrome and would fly eastward as far as the town of Van, situated on the lake of the same name. After that we would proceed to Teheran, the capital of Iran, and having passed it would fly eastward, to the south of the Caspian Sea. After that I usually flew to the south of Meshed, crossed the Iranian-Afghani frontier and further along the Afghani-Soviet frontier...not far from the eastern frontier of Pakistan a turn was made and we returned to the Incirlik airdrome taking the same route. Later on we began making a turn earlier, after penetrating into the Afghan territory for about 200 miles." (Volume 3, page 9.)

Powers further pointed out that during his intelligence flights in this area he was told to use as emergency airdromes, in case of a possible landing, the airfields of Meshed and Teheran in the territory of Iran. (Volume 3, page 87.)

The course of Powers' flight over the territory of the Soviet Union on May 1st, 1960 was carefully prepared in advance. This is indicated by the fact that this flight was entrusted precisely to Powers, who familiarized himself with Bodde airport in Norway as early as 1958.

As established by the investigation, on April 27th, 1960 Powers was brought in a transport plane of the United States Air Force from the Incirlik airforce base to Pakistan--the Peshawar airport. Colonel Shelton and a party of 20 people from among the maintenance personnel of the "10-10" detachment arrived simultaneously at Peshawar base to prepare this flight. The specially fitted-out "Lockheed U-2" plane was flown there from Turkey by another pilot of the "10-10" detachment. (Volume 2, pages 179, 197-198, 240-244; volume 3, pages 6-7; volume 4, pages 59-60.)

On the night of May 1st, 1960, two and a half hours before take-off, Powers was ordered by Shelton to fly over the territory of the USSR from south to north at an altitude of 20,000 meters along the following route: Peshawar, the Aral Sea, Sverdlovsk, Kirov, Archangel, Murmansk and to land at Bodde in Norway.

In accordance with the orders he received Powers when flying over certain points of the Soviet territory was to switch on the special equipment with which the plane was fitted out for aerial photography and registration of the operation of radar stations of the Soviet Union's anti-aircraft defense system. On Shelton's orders Powers was to give special attention to several places his course and to 2 points--at one of which a missile-launching site was to be located and at the other an especially important defense obj

Powers carefully complied with all these instructions. Powers took off in his "Lockheed U-2" plane from Peshawar airport, climbed to an altitude of 20,000 meters, flew over the territory of Afghanistan, intruded in the airspace of the Soviet Union for more than 2,000 kilometers from the frontier. The navigation instruments and the special equipment functioned faultlessly during the flight.

Throughout the flight Powers felt normal and plotted intelligence data on his flight map. In the area of Sverdlovsk Powers' plane was shot down by the Soviet rocket troops. (Volume 2, pages 4, 9, 28, 37-39, 179-181, 198, 199, 239-244, 254-260, 268-271, 273, 274; volume 3, pages 20-23, 60, 61, 132-134, 142-145; volume 6, page 25.)

Asked about the circumstances under which the plane he piloted was shot down, Powers testified: "...quite unexpectedly I heard a kind of hollow explosion and saw an orange flash. The plane suddenly pitched down and, I think, its wings and tail started falling off. Perhaps the plane was not hit directly and the explosion took place near the plane and it was hit by the burst and fragments...I think it happened at the altitude of some 68,000 feet...I was shot down some 25-30 miles south or southeast of Sverdlovsk. At that moment I was keeping to the route indicated on my chart rather accurately...when the plane began to fall down I was pressed to the central panel and could not use the catapult. I opened the canopy, unfastened the straps and got out from the plane through the top. The parachute opened automatically." (Volume 2, page 182; volume 4, pages 256-257.)

The testimony of the accused, material evidence and expert conclusions have shown that the plane piloted by Powers was equipped with a special blasting device permitting the pilot to blow it up in case of a forced landing in Soviet territory. Moreover, there was a blasting machine in the tape recorder designed for registering the signals of Soviet radar stations. (Volume 1, page 228; volume 2, pages 209-210; volume 5, pages 30, 84-91.)

Powers was provided with a special pin with lethal poison from the curare group. This pin was given to him, as Powers declared, to commit suicide in case he was tortured. (Volume 1, page 37; volume 2, pages 10, 93; volume 5, pages 261-262.)

All these plans and the carefully thought-out measures of precaution were intended to avoid the exposure of the United States ruling quarters' aggressive policy and to deceive world public opinion.

Besides the poisoned pin, Powers was provided with: a noiseless pistol and cartridges, a dagger, a pneumatic rubber boat, a set of topographical maps of the European part of the USSR and the adjoining countries, means for kindling a fire, signal cartridges, an electric torchlight, compasses, a saw, fishing tackle and other implements and things, as well as 7,500 Soviet rubles and valuables (gold coins, rings, wrist watches) which, as Powers testified, were given to him by Colonel Shelton when he boarded the plane and were designed to bribe Soviet people in case of a forced landing in Soviet territory.

All this equipment was taken from Powers after he was detained. (Volume 1, pages 21-22, 34-41, 67-72, 81-83, 161-188; volume 2, pages 46-48, 219-220; volume 3, pages 244-250, 257-264; volume 4, pages 1-7, 16-21.)

Witnesses V.P. Surin, a driver, A.F. Cheremisin, a worker, L.A. Chuzhakin, a driver, P.E. Asabin, an invalid, and many others who witnessed how the "Lockheed U-2" plane was hit by a rocket in the area of Sverdlovsk and who detained pilot Powers when he parachuted down, have testified to the following:

V.P. Surin--"On May 1st, 1960, approximately at 11 A.M. local time, when I was at home in my apartment, I heard a sharp noise resembling that of a jet plane, but much shriller. This got me interested and I ran into the street to find out what was up. Then I heard an explosion and also saw...a column of dust...

At the same time I sighted a cloud of smoke in the sky and a white object which was coming down. I followed it with my eyes and when it came lower I saw it to be a descending parachutist. When all this was happening driver Leonid Chuzhakin, whom I know from my work, pulled up next to me in his car...When he got out of the car I pointed to the descending parachutist and we started watching where he would land. Some time later we saw that he was landing...on the shore of a rivulet near the high voltage line. Chuzhakin invited me into his car and we drove to the place where the parachutist landed. Some 50 meters from there, Chuzhakin stopped the car and we ran to the spot where the parachutist came down." (Volume 4, pages 328, 329.)

L.A. Chuzhakin--"When the helmet with the earphones was removed the parachutist said something in a language we did not understand. We asked him who he was, but he gave no reply. Then we saw that he was a foreigner. This put us on the alert and then Cheremisin took away the longbarreled pistol in a leather case that was hanging from his belt. We asked him by gestures whether he was alone. He replied also by gestures that he was. Seeing that the parachutist was a foreigner we decided to detain him." (Volume 4, pages 399 and 400.)

P.E. Asabin--"The parachutist fell while landing. To prevent him from being dragged by the parachute on the ground I held him and helped him to spill the air from the parachute, since I am acquainted with this having served in the airforce in the past. Meanwhile my acquaintances Anatoli Cheremisin, Leonid Chuzhakin and Vladimir Surin came running up and helped the parachutist to get on his feet. I helped him to remove the parachute, while Cheremisin, Chuzhakin and Surin removed the helmet with the earphones and the gloves.

"When the helmet with the earphones was removed the parachutist said something in a language we could not understand. We asked him who he was and what happened but he gave no reply and only shook his head. We understood that he was a foreigner and decided to detain him." (Volume 4, pages 349, 350.)

A.F. Cheremisin--"Supporting the detained parachutist by the arms Asabin and I led him to the passenger car standing close by in which Chuzhakin and Surin had arrived. While putting him into the car Asabin saw that the parachutist had a hunting knife and took it away." (Volume 4, page 387.)

The inspection of the remnants of the downed plane showed that the parts and the instrumentation of the plane were seriously damaged when the plane was hit in the air and when it collided with the earth. Parts of the plane were scattered over an area of about 20 square kilometers. (Volume 1, pages 47-59, 227.)

Defendant Powers, when shown the parts of the downed plane and asked what plane it was, replied: "It is a 'Lockheed U-2' plane in a very damaged condition."

When asked if it was the plane in which he flew over the territory of the Soviet Union on May 1st, 1960, Powers replied: "To my mind this is the same plane which I piloted on May 1st, 1960. In order to tell more exactly I must see the pilot's cockpit if it still exists..."

After that defendant Powers was shown the preserved part of the pilot's cabin. When asked "Are you familiar with this part of the plane?" he replied: "Yes, it is familiar to me. It is a canopy of the pilot's cockpit. I am sure this is the canopy of the cockpit of my plane..." (Volume 3, page 158-160.)

The experts who inspected the remnants of the downed plane concluded that it was a subsonic one-seater reconnaissance plane of the "U-2" type of the American firm "Lockheed" with a single turbojet engine. The plane has no national identification marks. It carried apparatuses for photographic and radio technical reconnaissance including a two-lense aerophoto camera with a focal length of 36 inches and also the apparatuses for detecting radio emissions in the three centimeter, decimeter and meter ranges of wavelength.

Installed in the plane also was a remote controlled blasting block containing 1.4 kilograms* of explosive. The instrumentation and parts of the plane carry trade marks of different American firms; in particular, the turbojet engine was made by the "Pratt-Whitney" firm, the starters and electric batteries were made by the firms "Hamilton Standard," "General Electric," etc. Besides, the instrumentation bears marks which show that it is the property of the United States Defense Department. For instance the apparatuses for radio technical reconnaissance made by the "Hewlett-Packard Company" and Huggins Laboratory bear a special index showing that it belonged to the United States Defense Department.

The absence on the plane of national identification marks and the presence of a set of special apparatuses for photo and radio technical reconnaissance, as well as the blasting device for destroying the plane clearly reveal its intelligence mission. (Volume 1, pages 227-228, 248-253; volume 5, pages 84-91, 111-112, 155-158, 174-185.)

* One kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds.

The expert technical examination has established that the plane carried a special aerial sound recorder connected with the radiowave detector, with a roll of ferromagnetic tape for 8 hours of continuous operation. The sound recorder has the index HP 12,570 and serial number 769. It has a DC tape-feed actuating mechanism made by the American Globe Industries, Inc. in Dayton, Ohio.

The decoding of the impulse signals recorded on the ferromagnetic tape has shown these signals to belong to the ground radar stations of the radar network of the air defenses of the Soviet Union.

These recordings can serve to determine the range of wavelengths on which the reconnoitered radar stations operate, the frequency of impulse repetition, the time of coverage of the plane by a radar station and the area of its dislocation, the number and operating duty of radar stations in service. (Volume 5, pages 29-36.)

The intelligence gathering activity of the "Lockheed U-2" plane on its flight over the territory of the USSR has also been confirmed by the findings of the technical experts who examined the plane's photographic equipment.

The experts established the 73-B aerial camera number 732400, which was found on the "Lockheed U-2", to be a special reconnaissance camera designed for high-altitude photography of 160-200 kilometers-wide strips of land.

The investigation has established that during his flight over the territory of the Soviet Union Powers photographed the territory and industrial, military and other important establishments. Much of the film, removed from the plane, has been found unexposed and was developed.

The examination of the aerial film has established that the locality photographed with long-focus cameras from the plane is Soviet territory stretching from a point west of Tashkent to Sverdlovsk. Photographed on the film are a number of military airfields and civil airports as well as important industrial establishments of the South Urals.

The experts' findings and the rest of the evidence collected show that the air photographs obtained during the flight of the "Lockheed U-2" plane, piloted by Powers, represent a wide range of intelligence on industrial and military establishments within the photographed area applicable both for reconnaissance purposes and for compiling topographic maps and also for determining the coordinates of strategic military establishments. (Volume 5, pages 177-185.)

The intelligence-gathering activity of the "Lockheed U-2" plane has been confirmed also by Powers' testimony during the preliminary investigation and by his own written statement.

Questioned on the substance of the charge preferred against him, Powers pleaded guilty and testified as follows: "I plead guilty to the fact that I have flown over the Soviet territory and over the points indicated on the chart, turned on and off the necessary controls of the special equipment mounted aboard my plane. This, I believe, was done with the aim of collecting intelligence information about the Soviet Union."

And further on: "In accordance with the contract which was signed by me with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, I was a pilot of this special air detachment of the USA dealing with the collection of information about operational radio stations and radars on the territory of the Soviet Union and, as I suppose, about locations of rockets." (Volume 2, pages 176, 177.)

Powers' liability to the charge preferred against him is confirmed by factual and written evidence, experts' findings and the testimony of the witnesses.

On the basis of the foregoing--

Francis Gary Powers, born in 1929, subject of the United States, citizen of Bourdyne, Kentucky, high school graduate, pilot of the special "10-10" in-[illegible]elligence detachment of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, [illegible]hereby accused of having, after being recruited by the Central Intelligence [illegible] of the United States in 1956, conducted intense espionage activity [illegible] the Soviet Union which is an expression of the aggressive policy pur-[illegible]government of the United States.

[illegible], he, Powers, invaded the airspace of the USSR in a spec-[illegible]ence plane. "Lockheed U-2", with the knowledge of the

United States Government and under instructions from the American intelligence service which is implementing the afore-mentioned aggressive policy, with a view to gathering strategic intelligence on the location of missile bases, airfields, radar facilities and other important defense and industrial establishments of the USSR, that is, information which represents the state and military secret of the Soviet Union, and, having flown over 2,000 kilometers deep into the Soviet Union, photographed with special equipment a number of the above-mentioned installations and tape recorded the signals of radar stations, and collected other information of espionage character.

The crime, committed by the accused Francis Gary Powers, falls within the scope of Article 2 of the Law of the Soviet Union "On Criminal Responsibility For State Crimes."

The indictment was drawn up in the city of Moscow, USSR, on July 7th, 1960.

(signed) A. SHELEPIN,
Chairman of the State Security Committee
Under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

* * *

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

SECRET

FBI

TEL 3 12 8/16/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. DeLo
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sulli
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-0)

105-87346

RE: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

b1

[redacted] (S)

b7D

[redacted] (concealed per request) [redacted]

Classified by SP-16SK/RBG

Declassify on: OADR

230,910 3/14/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

cc - Wick

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (Info) [redacted] (S)
2 - Los Angeles (62-0)

b1 FBI [redacted] (S)

AUG 18 1960

OJH:fam

RECEIVED

59 AUG 30 1960

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Chg

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FREELANCE COURT REPORTER
— NOTARY PUBLIC

TELEPHONE [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

b7C

August 19, 1960

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DATE 3-14-83 BY SP-1GSR/RBG

THREE STAR EXTRA
Commonwealth Building
Washington 6, D. C.

b7C [redacted]

Dear Sirs:

On your program tonight, one of the commentators voiced the opinion that Francis Powers had failed his opportunity to gain his niche in the higher eschelons of American heroes by not defending his country.

There was a time when I would have agreed with you -- but that time is past, twelve years past.

There was a time when an American soldier had reason to resist all forms of torture to uphold the principles of American liberty and justice -- because he knew that any second he might be rescued by other soldiers who were equally willing to undergo incredible hardships, soldiers sent to his rescue by an American government which would spare no expense and no effort to see that this one soldier was snatched from the hands of his captors.

The American soldier during the past twelve years has had repeated demonstrations that no such help is forthcoming from his government. He knows that regardless of how strong his love for his country or his desire to keep its secrets the Communists will be able to break his will through the unspeakable tortures they have at their resources, such as funneling urine into his throat and then pummeling him in the stomach to make him swallow while burning his bound prone body with cigarettes or hanging him by his wrists for three days with only his big toes touching the floor.

The enlightened soldier of today will use an entirely different strategy. He will resist the Communists only long enough to make them think they have won a victory when he capitulates. He knows he has no one to get him out of his situation but himself.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EX. - 102

"Masters of Deceit" occupies a place of high honor on my book shelf when it

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No ack

Mr. Hoover:

This is what Francis Powers has done and I salute him for resorting to good old American ingenuity. He hasn't achieved greatness but he has saved his own life and sanity. He simulated the appearance of being brain-washed, but his good physical condition attests to the fact that he has not been. In other words, he capitulated in time to fool the enemy. This is more of an achievement than the United States has attained during the twelve-year period to which I refer. It has fallen head-long into every trap the Communists have laid for it.

The "National Purpose" series run by LIFE recently skirted but never focused on the origin of the illness which has infected America.

And I borrow a phrase from a man who ought to know, for he served in the All Russian Constituent Assembly in October, 1917, when the 37% duly elected Bolshevists made a shambles of it, my own town's eminent scientist and author of "The White Nights: It is the cancerous "illness of appeasement." The American citizenry have been brainwashed by the appeasement policies and statements issuing from the White House. They feel sick to their stomachs but the illness has been inflicted so gradually, they are unable to trace the symptoms to the original onset of pain -- beginning with the highly touted "Air Lift to Berlin" when American troops should have been used instead, the $400,000,000 given to Greece to save it from Communism, the billions that have been given to Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hungary, the hills swapped back and forth in Korea, the firing of MacArthur who did not know how to lose a war, the truce talks in Korea every time the Reds were low on supplies or needed to rest, the Yalu River guarding the untouchable Trans-Siberian railroad, the never-ending efforts to convince the world that we were peace-minded with our truths and our dollars while the Reds utilized those dollars to their advantage, blocked out our truths, and printed only their lies.

/Dr. Boris Sokoloff/

No, Francis Powers has not failed his country. It is his country that has failed Francis Powers. He risked his life and it was probably the money that made him do it, not the Star-Spangled Banner waving on high --

-- because there is no Old Glory flying high and proud and mighty. It lies in the gutter ... trampled, ragged, streaked with the stains of appeasement.

cc: The Vice President
Mr. Harris L. Sims
Hon. Spessard L. Holland
Hon. George Smathers
Hon. Barry Goldwater
Hon. James A. Haley
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

b7C [redacted]

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A.M. AND P.M. PAPERS. MUST NOT BE PUBLISHED BEFORE THAT DATE.

WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

COPYRIGHT,1960,KING FEATURES SYNDICATE,INC.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 24--Despite assertions by the family of Francis Gary Powers that "he didn't look brainwashed," the convicted U-2 pilot was "brainwashed beautifully" by the Soviets.

Those are the words of the country's number one expert on Communist brainwashing, Edward Hunter, who told this reporter that Powers's own family did not know what to look for in determining if their son had been brainwashed.

Hunter's assertion is supported by Air Force scientists who declare Powers's testimony a mass of internal contradictions and impossibilities. The House's leading defense expert, Rep. George Mahon, flatly put the lie to Powers's claim that a Red rocket downed him at 60,000 feet.

Sir Philip Livingstone, former director general of the RAF medical air services, calls it medically impossible for Powers to have bailed out of the plane in the manner he described. The account, he says, is "unbelievable."

"It is utterly impossible," he said, "for a pilot to bail out without using ejection equipment. He would be destroyed instantly by the slipstream and air pressure. Should he survive this, he could not last more than 45 seconds without the oxygen equipment attached to the ejection seat, and the 50 below zero cold would make life impossible."

Hunter, a pyschological warfare specialist who survived [illegible]ing himself, describes the job the Reds did on Powers as [illegible] to those performed on prisoners of war in Korea.

At this poin[illegible] Hunter differenti[illegible]es between two concepts of brainwashing: actual ideological [illegible]nation and what he calls the "softening-up process." The same components are used in both: threats, torture, isolation, hunger, sometimes drugs and hypnotism.

(MORE)

SENT DIRECTOR
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XX hypnotism.

The Communists did not turn Korea's POW's into ideological Communists; they did not have to. They wished only for American GI's to "rat" on fellow soldiers, to make statements about U.S. "germ warfare" and to indict their country before the court of world opinion. Some 30 percent of the captured American soldiers did collaborate with the enemy.

For three months the Communists "softened up" Powers, using the same technique perfected in Korea. Powers reacted in exactly the manner to best further the Communist psychological offensive.

His testimony was designed to show humiliation of the individual, to picture him as impotent, faceless, cowardly, a pawn in the hands of his government. And it pictured America as weak, as unwilling to do anything for its citizens, as backing down when risk is involved. Powers's testimony, proceeding according to Soviet plan, depicted the U.S. as a weak, cringing nation.

Finally, the Russians used Powers's own family as an instrument in their carefully calculated plot to downgrade the U.S. The anguished claim of Mrs. Barbara Powers that her husband's government has not done "enough" for his return fed the Communist propaganda mills. And any pleas to the Kremlin by Powers's family will have served to build up the Soviet Premier in the eyes of the world as a benevolent "big brother." That Powers would be executed was never deemed likely; the "humanitarian" Soviet government was expected to let him off with a relatively small jail term.

Even President Eisenhower helped serve the Communist show. His press conference statement, doubting that Powers was brainwashed, was a masterpiece of naivete. What, asks Edward Hunter, are the captive people of the USSR to think, when they know the truth, that Powers was brainwashed.

"Eisenhower," says Hunter sadly, "has no concept of modern psychological warfare. He is still fighting a European War with outmoded weapons."

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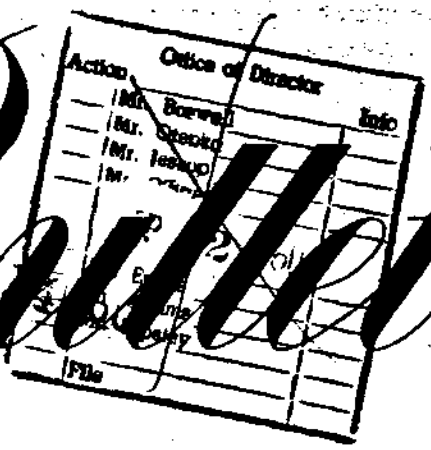
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin



Vol. XLIII, No. 1106 September 5, 1960

OCT 14 1960

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NOT RECORDED
4 OCT 13 1960

For index [redacted]

THE OFFICIAL WEEKLY RECORD OF THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

50 OCT 17 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE *Bulletin*

VOL. XLIII, No. 1106 • PUBLICATION 7061

September 5, 1960

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Office of Public Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

Publications of the Department, United Nations documents, and legislative material in the field of international relations are listed currently.

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OCT 1960

President Regrets Severity of Powers' Sentence

Francis Gary Powers was sentenced to 10 years' loss of liberty by a Soviet court on August 19. Following are statements made on that date by James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President, and Lincoln White, Director of the Office of News, Department of State, together with a Department statement of August 15 and the text of a Soviet note of August 11.

STATEMENT BY MR. HAGERTY, AUGUST 19

White House press release dated August 19

The President has been informed of the sentence imposed on Mr. Powers by the Soviet Court, and he deplores the Soviet propaganda activity in connection with the entire episode,[1] beginning last May, and regrets the severity of the sentence.

He extends his sincere sympathy to the members of Mr. Powers' family.

STATEMENT BY MR. WHITE, AUGUST 19

The United States Government has no intention of prosecuting Francis Powers because it sees nothing in his conduct to warrant such prosecution. Provision has been made for continuing compensation for Francis Powers while he is under detention. Arrangements have also been made to provide for his wife.

DEPARTMENT STATEMENT, AUGUST 15

Press release 461 dated August 15

In view of the continued inability of the American Embassy at Moscow, despite its repeated representations to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to arrange for an Embassy representative to interview Francis G. Powers, Secretary of State Herter addressed a letter to Foreign Minister [Andrei A.] Gromyko, which was handed to Mr. Gromyko by Ambassador [Llewellyn E.] Thompson on Friday, August 12.[2] The Secretary's letter pointed out certain cases involving Soviet nationals which involved violations of U.S. espionage laws, as well as similar incidents in other countries, in which Soviet authorities demanded access to the individuals concerned and in which permission for such access was promptly granted. The Secretary's letter pointed out that further Soviet persistence in refusing to permit an Embassy official to visit Mr. Powers could only lead to the conclusion that there are certain aspects regarding the preparation of the trial of Mr. Powers which the Soviet Government, for its own purposes, desires to conceal.

The Soviet Foreign Minister's oral response to the Secretary's letter constituted a further refusal of the U.S. request for an Embassy representative to see Mr. Powers before the trial.

SOVIET NOTE OF AUGUST 11

Press release 457 dated August 15

Following is the text of a note received from the Soviet Government in response to the American Embassy's note of July 30, 1960,[3] about Francis Gary Powers.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and with reference to the Embassy's note of July 30, 1960 has the honor to state the following:

As is known to the Embassy, criminal proceedings have been instituted against American citizen Francis Gary Powers under Article 2 of the Law on Criminal Responsibility for State Crimes (Espionage). F. Powers will be tried according to the laws of the Soviet Union. The Powers case has been accepted for consideration by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., open court session of which has been set for August 17. The competent Soviet organs consider it possible to solve the question of a meeting of an official of the U.S. Embassy with F. Powers at the end of F. Powers' trial.

Considering the circumstances of the case, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declines the protest of the U.S. Embassy contained in the note of July 30 and expresses surprise at the form to which the Embassy resorted for expressing its requests to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

As for the other questions presented in the U.S. Embassy's note of July 30, an answer to them was given in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Note of August 4, 1960.[3]

[1] For background, see BULLETIN of May 30, 1960, p. 851; June 13, 1960, p. 955; and Aug. 22, 1960, p. 276.

[2] Not printed.

[3] For text, see BULLETIN of Aug. 22, 1960, p. 277.

(2)

105-87346

U.S. Urges Cessation of East German Military Activities in Berlin

Following is an exchange of notes between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning German military activities in Berlin. The U.S. note, which is identical to notes of France and the United Kingdom, was delivered by the American Embassy at Moscow to the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs on August 12.

U.S. NOTE OF AUGUST 12

Press release 455 dated August 12

The Government of the United States has the honor to refer to the Soviet Government's note of June 30, 1960, which alleges that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is attempting to utilize the Western Sectors of Berlin for military preparations.

The Government of the United States can confirm without hesitation that the recruiting of members of the Bundeswehr is not taking place in Berlin. Moreover, there is no conscription for the Bundeswehr in Berlin and no organizations which register individuals for military service. Furthermore, there are no organizations in Berlin which have the character of reserve units of the Bundeswehr and no Federal law subordinating the Berlin economy to the defense needs of the Federal Republic is being applied in Berlin. As there is no recruitment for the Bundeswehr in Berlin, there is no question of using Allied communications to transport contingents of recruits for the Bundeswehr from Berlin to the Federal Republic. Had such situations been found to exist in conflict with the special status of Berlin and with their own responsibilities for Berlin, the Allied authorities would, of course, have taken immediate steps to remedy them.

Such situations do, however, exist in the Soviet Sector of Berlin and the Government of the United States would like to believe that the Soviet Government now proposes to take measures to put an end to them. Moreover, the Government of the United States hopes that bellicose demonstrations by East German military and para-military forces, as for instance on May 1, 1960, in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, will cease. The United States, French and British authorities have frequently had to call this problem to the attention of the Soviet authorities.

Any ordinances issued in Berlin pursuant to the Federal law on the Securing of Goods and Services of the Industrial Economy, which is referred to in the Soviet Government's note, must be issued under the authority of the Berlin Senat. They would have no force or effect if they were contrary to existing laws, including Allied Control Council Law 43 which prohibits military production in Berlin.

The Government of the United States notes that a different situation now obtains in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, where Allied Control Council Law 43 is no longer respected. An ordinance on the "General Conditions for the Delivery to and the Provisioning of the Armed Forces of the German Democratic Republic" was published in the Soviet Sector on December 16, 1959.

The Soviet note not only makes unfounded charges regarding the violation of the special status of Berlin in the Western Sectors but also proceeds totally to disregard that status, in violation of the Soviet Union's pledged obligations, by asserting that Berlin is "on the territory of the German Democratic Republic." As the Government of the United States has frequently pointed out, the pertinent quadripartite agreements relating to the Allied occupation of Germany clearly confirm that the Greater Berlin area is not part of any zone and that by no thesis can Berlin be said to be "on the territory of the German Democratic Republic".

Assertions of "provocation" where none exist and assertions contrary to clear agreements already reached among the powers concerned only complicate the task of finding solutions to the outstanding problems which the United States, for its part, believes require diligent efforts of both sides to resolve.

SOVIET NOTE OF JUNE 30[1]

Unofficial translation

The Government of the U.S.S.R. considers it necessary to draw the attention of the Government of the United States of America to the following:

It has become known to the Soviet Government that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is

[1] Delivered to the American Embassy at Moscow by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs on July 1.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

September II, 1960. 47900

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
The F. B. I., Washington, D. C.

Francis G. Powers

Sir:

I have no doubt you and your men are and have been working out from the same viewpoint I am holding, but so far I have never heard any public speaker worthy of consideration nor any reliable broadcaster or columnist so much as hint at it.

It has been my conviction from the day the U-2 was brought down that this was all prearranged by Khruschev. You know better than any living man how he has infiltrated his spies into every department of every government on earth and that his agents and agitators cover the globe. He unquestionably knew of the flights being made over Russia and the times and places of the take-off. I dislike to think that any of our American boys could be bribed to bring his ship down at a designated spot, but what was there to hinder Khruschev's agents getting to a pilot with, say, a million dollar offer? Or, in lieu of that, to see he was given a slow-acting dope to take effect over the heart of Russia? Or have his engine doctored to foul up after a certain number of hours with the same result? I believe that if Khruschev had not had this incident all buttoned up beforehand he never would have waited until this late date, but would have created some other incident as an excuse for blowing up the Summit Meeting.

These thoughts have been running through my mind ever since the U-2 came down. I have rather expected some prominent American might come up publicly with similar ideas. Can it be possible that we Americans, knowing that Khrushchev cannot be trusted in anything, are taking his version of that incident for the true facts?

Sincerely,

b7C

[redacted]

FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

Mailing address until October I: [redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

After October I:

[redacted]

EX-112

105-87346-64

REC-89

SEP 22 1960

CORRESPONDENCE

47899

105-87346-64

REC- 39 EX-112

September 21, 1960

[redacted]

Dear Mr [redacted]

Your letter dated September 11, 1960, has been received.

The thought prompting your writing me is very much appreciated, and I was interested in having the benefit of your observations and comments. Since your communication is also of concern to another governmental agency, I am forwarding a copy of it to The Honorable, The Secretary of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22
SEP 21 1960
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
F.B.I.
SEP 21 3 42 PM '60

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Copy of incoming by form to the Secretary of State.

DCL:pak/nss
(3)

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Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/24/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, DETROIT (65-2947)

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

At 11:00 AM, 9/23/60, an obvious demented man called at radio station WBLB, Greenville, Mich., and in presence of [redacted] and other employees, indicated that he had an announcement of great interest which should go on the air immediately. He stated that the announcement was that next Wednesday the Russians would release FRANCIS GARY POWERS who would then be returned to the U.S. He continued that POWERS would be taken in the side car of a motorcycle from the prison to an air field and then flown by jet to the U.S. This individual stated that his info had come from "KHANDU", who was born in 1835 whom he had personally met in England and who had given him the latest info in Canada on the previous date.

This individual would identify himself only as "NORMAN" and stated that he lives in a cottage on Bass Lake near Gowan, Mich., a location in the general area of Greenville. This individual was clean, but poorly dressed. This individual was driven to the radio station in a 1957 Pontiac Sedan, Mich. License [redacted] issued to [redacted] The car was driven by a woman and one other man was in vehicle. Neither came into radio station. News release proffered by this individual will not be used by radio station. MICH.

3 - Bureau
1 - Detroit

JCD:kam/jav
(4)

REC-64 105-87346-66

EX-105

15 SEP 27 1960

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C C - Wick

52 OCT 3 1960

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DE 65-2947

This individual described as 65 years, 5'7", 170 lbs., gray hair, demented expression.

Detroit Indices negative regarding [redacted] No further action being taken by Detroit. Above furnished for information.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 9/16/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 12-11-81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-42639)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320 POK
REASON-FOIA 1-2.4.2-3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-91

SUBJECT: FRANCIS G. POWERS, ESPIONAGE TRIAL, MOSCOW, USSR, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Classified by SP-165K/RBC
Declassify on: OADR 3/15/83

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information furnished by [redacted] to SAS [redacted] and [redacted] One copy of this letterhead memorandum is enclosed for the San Francisco Division.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as the information contained therein was obtained from a source of continuing value [redacted] who might possibly be compromised if his identity became known.

The informant volunteered all information set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum.

In connection with informant's identity, this Office notes the difficulty which was encountered in reporting information in enclosed letterhead memorandum while at the same time concealing informant's identity. The fact that the

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-105-28333)
1-San Francisco (100-[illegible]) (Encls. 1) (INFO) [redacted] (RM)
1-New York [redacted] (ADM)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (105-42639)

EFG:vkw
(10)

105-87346-65

REC-18
EX 104
SEP 17 1960

Approved: 63 OCT 10 1960 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

CONFIDENTIAL

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-50)

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 105-42639

b7D [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

b7D [redacted]

The Bureau will be kept advised of developments in this matter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

1 - Mr. Jackson
1 - Mr. Linton
1 - Mr. Whitson

SAC, New York (105-42639) 9/23/60

105-87346-68

REC-18 Director, FBI (105-87346) 81

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

EX 104

Reurairtel 9/16/60 captioned "Francis G. Powers, Espionage Trial, Moscow, USSR, Miscellaneous Information Concerning," which sets forth in an enclosure data received from [redacted]

b7D

You should thoroughly interview the informant as soon as he is available for complete details regarding the activities of [redacted]

b7C
b7D

LW:skn
(6)

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DATE 3-15-83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

MAILED 8
SEP 22 1960
COMM-FBI

67

50 OCT 10 1960

Nelson
Holy
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Sullivan
Trotter
C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 9/6/60

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-29913)

b7C [redacted]

RE: [redacted]

SM - C; CINAL - CURRENT INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS [redacted]

SECURITY MATTER COMMUNIST FRANCIS GARY POWERS

Enclosed herewith are eight (8) copies of letterhead memorandum.

b1 [redacted] (5)

The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential due to the fact that it may reveal the identity of an informant.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-TGSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/15/83

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM-REG.)
2 - San Francisco (1 - 100-29913)
(1 - 100-41858-CINAL)

HFC/jr
(5)

105-87346-
NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 21 1960

ENCLOSURE

will dissem to State, CIA & military —

5 SEP 10 1960

ENCLOSURE

SUBV CONTROL

Internal Security Reddy

CENTRAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-365066-73

b7C [redacted]

cc. [redacted]

53 SEP 26 1960

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ~~SECRET~~ M Per _____

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-39) ~~SECRET~~ 9/28/60

SAC, CHICAGO (100-5012) ~~SECRET~~

b7C [redacted]

[redacted]

O.O. New York

FRANCIS G. POWERS

ll

UTMOST CARE MUST BE USED IN HANDLING AND REPORTING THE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT COMPLETE PARAPHRASING BE USED IN THE EVENT ANY OF THIS INFORMATION IS INCORPORATED IN A REPORT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

b1 [redacted] (S)

1 - Bureau (AM)
2 - New York (RM)

b1 [redacted] (S)

3 - Chicago
[redacted] (S)
JEK:jes
(V)

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR
3/15/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

105-87346-

NOT RECORDED
198 OCT 6 1960

~~SECRET~~

63 OCT 6 1960

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/5/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-13-81 BY 10320 PWK/PB
230,910

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-87346)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-42639)

SUBJECT: FRANCIS G. POWERS
ESPIONAGE TRIAL, MOSCOW, USSR
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith are the original and 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information furnished by [redacted] to SA [redacted] One copy of this letterhead memorandum is enclosed for the San Francisco Division.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as the information contained therein was obtained from a source of continuing value [redacted] who might possibly be compromised if his identity became known.

[redacted]

REC-5 105-87346-70

C
3 - Bureau (105-87346)(Encls. 8)(RM)
1 - San Francisco [redacted] (Info)(RM) (Encl.1)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York (105-42639)
cc - Wick

EFG:vad
(8)

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

16 OCT 1960

Approved: F. [illegible] Sent _____ M [illegible]
Special Agent in Charge

Let NYO 10-10-60 LW/pkn

b7D [redacted]

This case is being placed in a closed status inasmuch as there is no outstanding investigation.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information: _____

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FBI/DOJ

ic - 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Whitson

SAC, New York (105-42639) 10/10/60

REC-5

Director, FBI (105-87346) - 70

EX-102

FRANCIS G. POWERS
ESPIONAGE TRIAL, MOSCOW, USSR
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

Reurairtel 10/5/60 enclosing memorandum relating to [redacted]

b7C
&
b7D

Paragraph two of the memorandum states [redacted]

You should clarify the following matters immediately:

[redacted]

If [redacted] is not immediately available for clarification of the above matters, they should be clarified as soon as he is available.

LW:skn
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-15-83 BY SP-1 65 RBG

MAILED 20
OCT - 7 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Mohr
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 OCT 14 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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2 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); CIA _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

THIS IS FBI WA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 10 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

EX-101

URGENT 10-10-60 5-52 PM EST MHM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, JACKSONVILLE /62-NEW/ 3P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-15-83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG [redacted]

~~MRS.~~ FRANCIS GARY POWERS, INTERNAL SECURITY-R ~~AKA BARBARA POWERS, INFORMATION CONCERNING.~~ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FURNISHED THIS OFFICE TODAY BY [redacted]

b7C & b7D

b7C

105-87346-

REC-45

OCT 18 1960

END PAGE ONE

DISSEMINATION TO: STATE DEPT. + CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

63 OCT 19 1960

105-87346

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105-87346-72

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-72

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FBI/DOJ

b7C
&
b7D

[redacted] ADVISES NO PRESS RELEASE MADE AND NO INQUIRIES RECEIVED TO DATE. STATES HE WILL MAKE NO COMMENT IN EVENT PRESS INQUIRIES. ABOVE FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND FOR CONSIDERATION FOR DISSEMINATION TO STATE DEPARTMENT.

END ACK PLS

7-01 PM OK FBI WA JS

DISC

CC--MR. BELMONT

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-73

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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105-7346-NR DATED 10-3-60

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FBI/DOJ

~~SECRET~~

10/5/60

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (105-3221)

b7D [redacted]

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Francis G. Powers

b1 [redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

(2) Bureau (REGISTERED)(Encls. 6)
5- Chicago
b1 1- [redacted] (S)
1- [redacted]
b7C 1- [redacted]
1- 100-32207 (CIRAL)
1- 100-19491)DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)
DET/mjb
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Classified by SP1GSK/RBG 105-87346
Declassify on: OADR 3/16/83

NOT RECORDED
170 OCT 12 1960

ENCLOSURE

59 OCT 17 1960

~~SECRET~~

CS 105-8221

Additional sources used to characterize individuals or organizations in enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Source	Individual or Organization
[redacted]	

All of the above sources have furnished reliable information in the past. Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and their identities must be protected.

LOPEZ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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105-87346-NR DATED 10-5-60

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FBI/DOJ

5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-87346)

DATE: 10/17/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-42639)

ALL [illegible] CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-13-81 BY 10320 [illegible] PB

230 [illegible] 47901

SUBJECT: FRANCIS G. POWERS
ESPIONAGE TRIAL,
MOSCOW, USSR
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

ReBulet, dated 10/10/60, and NYairtel, 10/5/60.

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information furnished by [redacted] to SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

b7D b7C

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are enclosed for the San Frandsco Division.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified Confidential inasmuch as the information contained therein was obtained from a source of continuing value [redacted] who might possibly be compromised if his identity became known.

Information set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum reflects that informant could furnish no information about the [redacted]

REC- 26 105-87346-74

[redacted]

Accordingly, these organizations have not been documented in enclosed letterhead memorandum.

25 OCT 19 1960

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (105-87346) (Encls 8) (RM)
2 - San Francisco [redacted] (RM) (ENCLS 2)
1 - NY [redacted]
1 - NY [redacted]
1 - NY (105-42639)
EFG:mc
(7)

b7C b7D

57 OCT 27 1960

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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4-750 (2-7-79)

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-87346) DATE: 12/6/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-42639)

SUBJECT: FRANCIS G. POWERS
ESPIONAGE TRIAL - MOSCOW,
USSR;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)

b7C & b7D

[redacted]

No further investigation remains in instant matter in this office and this case is being placed in a closed status.

REC- 91

105-87346-77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-17-83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

EX 100

17 DEC 7 1960

- C -

2-Bureau (105-87346) (RM)
1-New York (105-42639)

EFG:bfh
(3)

ESP. SEC.
SUBV. CONTROL
[redacted]
b7C

57 DEC 13 1960

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-21783) 1/31/61

SAC, KANSAS CITY (105-1140)

[redacted]

IS - R

OO - Chicago

FRANCIS G. POWERS

Re Kansas City letter to Bureau, 12/6/60; and Chicago letter to Bureau, 12/23/60.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and four copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to captioned matter. One copy of this letter and one copy of the afore-mentioned letterhead memorandum are transmitted herewith to the Chicago, New York, and Washington Field Offices for information.

Information contained in enclosed letterhead memorandum was developed as a result of interview of [redacted] upon his request.

No leads are outstanding in the Kansas City Office concerning captioned matter. No further action is contemplated based on the information set out in enclosed letterhead memorandum.

- RUC -

2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Encs. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Kansas City

JHS:bat
(6)

105-87396

NOT RECORDED
168 FEB 6 1961

ENCLOSURE

62 FEB 10 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/17/93 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-21783-10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kansas City, Missouri

January 21, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

b7C [redacted]

Internal Security - R

b7C
b7D

On January 11, 1961, [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] as follows:

[redacted]

[redacted] stated [redacted] gave a lecture in [redacted] on the evening of [redacted] had photographs of what was purported to be "personal belongings" of FRANCIS POWERS, which [redacted] claimed he took himself [redacted] stated that POWERS was not shot down by the U. S. S. R., and indicated he defected and is presently living in luxury in Russia and receiving pay from Russia. According to [redacted] did not state where he got his information. He also had pictures of parts of "POWERS' plane", which purportedly showed bullet holes, but [redacted] said that it appeared that the Russians had cut out sections of the plane and the "bullet holes" looked like they were cut with a torch to look like bullet holes.

[redacted]

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ENCLOSURE

105-87346-

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b7C & b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] stated [redacted] made no pro-Communist statements, but on the contrary appeared and spoke in a very anti-Communist manner. He stated, however, that [redacted] said that the Communists will take over the world in the next five to ten years and there is nothing anyone can do about it. [redacted] said [redacted] did not in any way advocate that the Americans should let the Communists do so by idly sitting by, but merely said it was going to happen.

[redacted] stated that he believes [redacted] to be very anti-Communist, but he, [redacted] is inclined to be skeptical about anyone who has a close association with the Russians, [redacted] He said he was furnishing this information for whatever value it may be.

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

WHAT ABOUT

U-2 MYSTERY?

Francis G. Powers

[redacted]

Intelligence Report From England

Other Observations

EX. - 122 REC- 10 105-87346-78

NOT RECORDED

13 DEC 15 1960

Please read every word

Can Allen Dulles of the C/A be trusted?

Is he for both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

How about Adlai Stevenson?

File

REC- 10

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62 DEC 22 1960

From the pen of Peter J. Huxley-Blythe, Editor of the anti-Communist report entitled "Free Russia" comes a sensational comment based on Intelligence observations. We reproduce his report concerning the U-2 incident in full.

* * * * *

The American U-2 spy plane brought down on May 1, 1960, near Sverdlovsk, 1,350 miles inside the Soviet Union, was not an accident. Neither was it brought down by a super anti-aircraft missile.

According to a report sent from behind the Iron Curtain by the Russian underground movement, the "Russian Revolutionary Forces" -- RRF - the U-2 was captured by the Soviets as the result of a plan carefully carried out by a Communist intelligence unit called "Molnia" so that Khrushchev could deliberately wreck the Paris Summit Conference and use the spotlight of world publicity to blame President Eisenhower for the failure. Its capture was also to mark the commencement of a new Communist-sponsored vitriolic anti-American campaign that has since met with great success in Japan.

The Russian underground report states: "For five years there has existed, with its headquarters here in the Soviet Union, a special intelligence group with agents scattered throughout the world. Its task is to steal new types of aircraft and other material secrets from the West.

"The group, known by the code name 'Molnia' - Lightening - is under the command of a Colonel Jurii Petrovitch Smolnikov. And it is claimed in leading Communist Party circles that 'Molnia' was not only responsible for capturing the American plane, but since it was formed in 1955 has successfully stolen from under the noses of Western Counter-Intelligence

(Over)

27 other aircraft; the last one being British. This British plane landed at Pribaltica with one or two members of its crew still in a drugged state."

This may sound fantastic but the facts tend to confirm the underground's statement.

Initially the Kremlin claimed that the U-2 was shot down from a height of 60,000 feet by a new anti-aircraft missile. At first that story was generally accepted as a true version of events. Later people had their doubts.

It is now reported from authoritative sources in Washington, D. C., that the U-2 lost altitude and was forced down from a height of approximately 30,000 feet. The same sources allege that this was confirmed by the NATO radar network which tracked the plane. As a result of this knowledge there is a strong "rumor" in the American capital that the pilot of the U-2, Captain Francis Powers, was drugged prior to take off. To date neither the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) or the U. S. Air Force has commented on this "rumor" and, accordingly, the Russian underground report assumes even greater importance.

Still quoting Moscow sources, the pilot of the U-2 did not use his ejector seat when bailing out from 60,000 feet. Instead he chose to make a miraculous parachute jump. His reason, according to Moscow? He knew the ejector seat mechanism was faulty; that it had not been checked for months and if he had used it he would have been killed. The Kremlin carefully forgot to mention that if Captain Powers had used the seat the top secret plane would have been automatically destroyed.

Σ

In any case the Red press release is ridiculous. It failed to say why the Soviet defenses allowed the plane to penetrate so deeply inside Soviet territory and no pilot would have agreed to fly a high altitude, long range mission in an aircraft that he knew, prior to take off, to be simply a flying coffin. Yet, once again the U. S. Air Force has not made any attempt to refute this statement or given the date when the ejector seat was last tested and found to be in working condition.

To continue unravelling the mystery.

Having made his amazing parachute descent Captain Powers was immediately captured together with his do-it-yourself spy kit and without offering any resistance admitted to the Soviet authorities that he was a bona-fide spy instead of sticking to his cover story that he was an employee of the Lockheed Aviation Corporation whose task it was to fly near to the Soviet frontier to detect any traces in the atmosphere of secret nuclear explosions.

From the photographs of his cloak and dagger regalia it is known that Powers was in possession of a lethal hypodermic needle. He made no attempt to use it.

Determined to exploit this incident fully Khrushchev ordered the remains of the U-2 to be put on public display in Moscow's Gorky Park. But American aviation experts who carefully examined photographs of the wreckage emphatically deny that it was part of a Lockheed U-2.

The Unanswered Questions

When news of this incident was first released people throughout

(Over)

the West were aghast and blamed President Eisenhower for allowing a spy flight to take place at such a crucial moment. Only after a period of time had elapsed, and particularly in the United States, did people begin to ask questions. Questions that still remain unanswered.

They wanted to know if Powers had been drugged; why did he confess so readily and thereby imperil his country? Why did he fail to destroy his aircraft and before he was captured why didn't he use the death needle provided for such a contingency?

Allen Dulles, head of the CIA, made a miserable attempt to clarify the situation over the television network on May 16. He only confused the issue. Can Mr. Dulles be trusted?

He admitted that Powers was not the usual type of spy in as much that he readily exposed his true mission to the Soviets, an admission that would, under any normal circumstances, warrant the death penalty or a long sojourn in Siberia. Then Mr. Dulles, in answer to a question about the use of the death needle, said: "It is my understanding that he was supplied with a hypodermic needle and a pistol to use, if possible, to avoid being tortured, but not in the absence of torture."

If the Dulles explanation is accepted it means that he expects Communist interrogators, among the most thorough and ruthless in the world, to allow captured spies to retain their arms and poisons until the victims decide it is time to kill themselves. A ludicrous proposition.

Developments

Early in June the magazine "Newsweek" announced, and quotes

letters written by Captain Powers to his wife, that he was being well treated and is permitted to take walks and sun baths.

A few days later Mr. Charles Porter, a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, revealed that Ilya Ehrenburg, the Kremlin's leading peace propagandist, had told him that Powers would face trial as a spy but receive only a nominal prison sentence.

At a press conference on June 14 the wife of the U-2 pilot, Mrs. Powers, allowed her medical advisor to reveal that in a letter dated May 31, her husband wrote that a few hours after his capture he was taken to Moscow and then went on a tour of the city which he described as "beautiful." He has books to read and a small yard in which to exercise.

More recently the Soviets have agreed to give Mr. Powers, Sr., a visa to visit his son and the Kremlin has since announced that Captain Powers will stand trial in August, 1960, and that the trial will be open to members of the public; to foreign newspapermen and even foreign tourists will be able to attend.

All this has a peculiar smell to it.

Students of Communism know that Khrushchev would not dare to put Powers on public trial if he were not sure that Powers would admit every charge laid against him. In fact it looks as if the trial is to be the greatest anti-American display of the decade.

Answers Please

Two vital questions must be answered by Mr. Dulles if American and Western prestige is not to suffer more indignities like the Tokyo-visit fiasco.

(Over)

6

Is there any reason to believe that Captain Powers was drugged prior take off and was his aircraft in perfect order?

Secondly, why does he believe that Captain Powers is cooperating ith his captors, the sworn enemy of freedom and the United States?

If he remains silent, like the U. S. Air Force Attache at the Embassy in London who failed to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Russian underground report, there can only be one answer. That the Central Intelligence Agency was, or is, infiltrated by Soviet agents.

Everyone is now fully aware that Khrushchev went to Paris to sabotage the Summit Conference and as he never leaves anything to chance it must be assumed that he had advance warning that the U-2 would be captured. If this is the case, and all the evidence supports it, then the Soviet intelligence group "Molnia" has pulled off the greatest spy coup since the Rosenbergs betrayed the secrets of the atom bomb and the much publicized but still top secret U-2 is now intact in Soviet hands.

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL COMMENT BY GERALD L. K. SMITH AND OTHERS

A dispatch which appeared in the Los Angeles Mirror for Thursday, August 4, reads as follows:

"Director Allen Dulles of the CIA has warned President Eisenhower that U-2 pilot Francis Powers who goes on trial August 17 has been completely brainwashed by the Russians.

"From studying letters Powers has written to his family and from other evidence, Central Intelligence has come to the conclusion that

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Powers will confess not only to his May 1st flight over the center of the Soviet Union, but to a dozen others, including the dropping of arms and agents inside Russia by parachute.

"This should make the Powers trial the biggest propaganda show ever staged behind the Iron Curtain.

"Dulles has told Eisenhower that he would not be surprised if Powers personally implicated the President himself and then announced dramaticall that he has decided to remain in Russia and work for peace.

"It is because brainwashing is so easy in these days of modern techniques and so-called truth serums that the State Department has been pressing for the return of the two fliers captured when the RB-47 was picked up north of Russia. They too might crack and be made the victims of a showcase trial.

"Note: Speculation that Powers might have been approached by Russian agents prior to leaving Turkey and succumbed to being a double agent is discounted in the Pentagon."

The fact still remains that within the State Department and the CIA and among mature-minded journalists there are many unpublished suspicions concerning the U-2 incident. As one journalist said: "The worst crime in espionage is to get caught, and the next worst crime is to admit anything."

Just as this went to press a new dispatch out of Washington revealed that letters written by Powers to his mother and wife contained statements which seemed to be very inconsistent and confusing. One commentator goes so far as to say that they contradict the truth.

It must be remembered that Mr. Powers was paid $2500.00 a month for his job. He took it with the full knowledge that it would be dangerous and that under no circumstance was he to permit himself to

(Over)

be captured, and in case of danger, he was to destroy the plane, which was one of the most deadly military secrets in existence.

LAST-MINUTE FLASH!

Just as this report was going to press a dispatch appeared under the pen of the great journalist Bob Considine which contained the following words: "A friend just called and said there was now reason to believe that Powers is a double-agent: That he was not shot down but landed the spy plane at Sverdlvosk and turned his pictures over to his real bosses, the Russians, after taking us for $2500.00 a month and a $30,000.00 bonus per trip."

Extra single copies of this report may be had free upon request. Kindly enclose small donation to cover cost of mailing and handling. In bulk they may be had at 12 copies for $1.00.

Address all requests to the Christian ~~Nationalist Crusade~~, P. O. Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, California.

6

SECRET

The Attorney General ~~SECRET~~ February 1, 1961

Director, FBI

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

FEB 1 9 45 AM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Newspaper accounts on January 27, 1961, quoted Oliver Powers, father of Francis Gary Powers, as stating he had heard from his son two weeks previously and believed his son would be released from a Russian prison during the first half of 1961.

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

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1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

Classified by SP-MSKIRGG
Declassify on: OADR
3/17/83

19 FEB 2 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Whitson

NOTE: (S) [redacted] This same information will be furnished to State and CIA by separate communications.

LW:mhd (8)

57 FEB 2 1961

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Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
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Tele. Room
MAIL ROOM

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 31 1961

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tr[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]ullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1/31/61 2-10 PM MMK

TO DIRECTOR /3/

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /105-42639/ /2P/

FRANCIS G. POWERS ESPIONAGE TRIAL, MOSCOW, USSR., MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. [redacted]

b1

b7C [redacted]

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[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

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3/17/83

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END AND ACK

NY R 3 WA JSA

DISSEMINATION TO STATE, CIA AND DEPT.

LETTERS 2-1-61
LW: mhd

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REC-84

105-87346-80

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Date: February 1, 1961

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Classified by SP-16SK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR
3/17/88

Subject: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Newspaper accounts on January 27, 1961, quoted Oliver Powers, father of Francis Gary Powers, as stating he had heard from his son two weeks previously and believed his son would be released from a Russian prison during the first half of 1961.

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

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1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Whitson

NOTE: [redacted] (S) TO AG SEPARATELY

LW:mhd

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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Date: 10/4/61

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(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-87346)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-35630)

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

b7C [redacted]

b1 [redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

ENCLOSURE 5

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5)
1 - WFO

WTO:djt
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AIRTEL

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DATE FORW. 10-5-61
HOW FORW. 0140 + p-14 f
BY LW/jdk

REC- 30 105-87346-83

9 OCT 9 1961

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b7C [redacted]

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C. C. Wick

58 OCT 12 1961

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delaney
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 4, 1961

FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b1 [redacted] (S) b7c

The August 19, 1960, edition of "The Washington Daily News", a Washington, D. C., newspaper, sets forth an article under the dateline of Moscow, August 19, and stating that U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers was sentenced to ten years "deprivation of liberty" by a three-man Russian military tribunal, on charges of spying against the Soviet Union.

b1 [redacted] (S)

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CAPT. FRANCIS GARY POWERS

—AP Wirephoto

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 10, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: RUDOLPH IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - R
TRADE FOR FRANCIS GARY POWERS
WITH THE SOVIET 2-10-62

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

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Pursuant to the Director's instructions we have made a very strict "no comment" with respect to numerous inquiries received from the news media beginning in the middle of the night of 2-10-62 and continuing to the present.

As possible interest is the fact that the wire services cannot determine from the Defense Department, CIA or the White House when and where Powers will land in the United States by plane and where he will be taken.

The press people tell us that Salinger, Press Secretary of the White House, absolutely refuses to discuss the case. His attitude, say newsmen, is most unusual, and the news people cannot understand why some announcement cannot be made as to when the man will land, if he has, and where he will land. Salinger recently said newsmen could not contact Powers for at least ten days. The news people accept this but are baffled by Salinger's arrogance and absolute refusal to discuss the matter further.

Another item related by [redacted] to Wick this afternoon is that at the White House last night there was a gay farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith. Mrs. Smith is the sister of the President, and Smith himself was in the State Department.

[redacted] said it was a "rip-snortin" affair according to UPI reporters. It did not breakup until 5 a. m. today.

[redacted] said we may have noticed that the "Washington Post" Home Edition today which goes to print shortly before midnight carried the full story of

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

REV:baw (5)

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133 FEB 16 1962

25 FEB 15 1962

57 FEB 20 1962

COPY TO MR. TOLSON

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what would happen concerning the Abel-Powers exchange. The wire service did not get the tip until shortly before 2:30 a. m. today at which time Salinger was to make the announcement.

b7C
b7E
b7D

[redacted] said the reason the "Post" got the "jump" on other newsmen is because the President himself last night told Philip Graham of the "Washington Post," Bill Lawrence and Tom Ross of the "Chicago Sun Times," who attended the party, that the Abel-Powers exchange would take place at 2:30 a. m.

[redacted] said UPI determined that the President told Graham shortly before 12 midnight that the exchange would take place. Washington newsmen are very miffed about this, and think the President had no business making such comment to Graham and others at the party. There was considerable drinking going on. It was quite an affair.

The Director can be assured that in the 35 or 40 calls Wick has received between early this morning and now we have maintained a strict "no comment."

It has been determined that newsmen may put a surveillance on Mrs. Francis Gary Powers, wife of the U-2 pilot in the hopes of locating Powers himself.

Stick to it.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 11, 1962

FROM : W. T. Forsyth

~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Litrento
1 - Mr. Forsyth

SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - R

[redacted]

[redacted]

ACTION:

For your information.

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ESP. SEC.

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0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

68,000 Feet? Senate Wants Full U-2 Story

A streetside sampling of opinion on Francis Gary Powers—first page, second section.

THE PROBE

By Rowland Evans Jr.
A Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee moved swiftly yesterday into the case of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, whose precise whereabouts and future plans are still cloaked in tantalizing secrecy.

The acting chairman of the Senate panel, Sen. John Sparkman, D., Ala., wrote Secretary of State Dean Rusk that the committee wants "a full report on the interrogation" of Mr. Powers.

The "interrogation" will be conducted by a special board to be named by John A. McCone, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, within the next few days. The board may or may not be composed of CIA officials, but it will report to Mr. McCone. While the board is doing its "interrogation" Mr. Powers will be beyond the reach of any and all Congressional committees. In fact, whether he will ever be permitted to appear before Congress is a highly debatable question.

The answer could depend on what the board of inquiry learns, just as the answer to so many other questions hangs on the inquiry. For example, the little matter of Mr. Powers' back pay of $2,500 a month. The government's legal obligation to make good the back pay won't be established until after the investigation. It is possible that even the report on the investigation may never go to Congress in its raw form, much less Mr. Powers himself.

Mr. Powers is described as being in excellent condition. The inquiry is not expected to take very long, once it starts.

Rusk Discounts Importance

Mr. Rusk, meanwhile, discounted the diplomatic importance of the return of Mr. Powers.

". . . I would not draw any conclusions from this . . . with respect to questions like Berlin or Southeast Asia," he said in a radio interview. The Secretary emphasized that although removing "unnecessary irritations" between the United States and the Soviet Union has some advantages, it does not of itself go "very far in the issues that divide the Communist and the free worlds."

And as for the timing of the dramatic exchange, the Secretary was clearly unexcited.

"These informal discussions have been going on for quite a long time," he said. "This could have happened much earlier — it could have been delayed further. I don't try to draw too many conclusions about the success of these discussions at this particular moment."

The political community here received the news of Mr. Powers' return from a Soviet jail with mixed emotions, including several outright expressions of unhappiness, at some of the implications.

The expressions were imprecise, but concerned Mr. Powers' "conduct" after his U-2 was downed that day in May, 1960, to quote Sen Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev.

Other Senators who felt the celebrated incident of the U-2 reflected badly on the United States, said privately they hoped that after the government finished its "de-briefing" of the returned pilot the case would close itself out. This seemed most unlikely.

Stakes Out Claim

Some members of the Senate Armed Services Committee already were demanding that Mr. Powers be brought before that panel for questioning. Similar requests by other committees who may want to get in on the act are to be expected. But whether any of these will be successful is purely speculative at this time. By writing Secretary of State Rusk quickly on the matter, the Foreign Relations Committee would seem to have staked out a claim to jurisdiction over legislative angles in the case.

This was the committee that conducted a thorough probe of the whole U-2 affair in the summer of 1960.

Criticism that the exchange of Mr. Powers for Soviet Col. Rudolf I. Abel, the "master" espionage agent, left the U. S. with the short end of the stick is being countered by word that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, and John McCone, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, were unanimous in recommending the exchange. But so far there has been little overt criticism of the Kennedy administration on this score.

No Plan to Call Powers

Sen. Sparkman, who wrote Mr. Rusk in the absence of committee chairman Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., had not made up any plans to summon Mr. Powers as a witness before the Foreign Relations Committee. In his letter, Sen. Sparkman stated:

"As you know, the commit-

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Tele Room
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File 5. WARS

[redacted]

I never did any such thing

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

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XEROX FEB 21 1962

57 FEB 26 1962

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PERS. REC. UNIT

tee conducted lengthy hearings on the U-2 incident. . . . We examined witnesses from the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense. We are interested now in completing these hearings by receiving such information as may now be available from Mr. Powers."

To the press, Sen. Sparkman said he had no present plans for calling Mr. Powers.

"Want the Full Story"

"My present thinking is it will not be necessary to interrogate Mr. Powers. But this is not to be taken as absolutely final. We will want the full story, regardless of what agency may have possession of the information. I don't believe that there is any question but that the CIA will make available a full report, either through the State Department or in separate briefings."

As for pilot Powers, he is apparently closeted with his wife and family, apparently somewhere along the eastern shore of Maryland, Virginia or Delaware, apparently in good health, apparently resting up for a couple of days before going into the exhaustive "de-briefing" session now being prepared by various government agencies. "Apparently"—because the government was not saying. The secrecy that surrounded the latest phase of the Powers case was almost as airtight as the secrecy that surrounded his sensational flight over Russia two years ago.

THE ALTITUDE

By Robert J. Donovan
Chief Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

For the United States government, for the Kremlin and for Francis Gary Powers, an altogether fascinating dilemma has arisen out of the U-2 affair, and it all revolves about a nice round figure—68,000 feet.

Sixty-eight thousand feet, Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev triumphantly told the world on May 7, 1960, was the altitude at which Russian rockets crippled Mr. Powers' U-2 reconnaissance plane near Sverdlovsk.

This announcement spread dismay in Washington. The manned bomber was then—as it is now—a critical weapon behind America's policy of deterring the Soviet Union from war. Since nuclear-armed bombers cannot fly at anything like 68,000 feet, however, the rocket Mr. Khrushchev was talking about might well mean that the Soviet Union would be capable of defending itself against a bombing attack, with dire consequences to the military balance of power.

High Washington officials thereupon leaked to the press at the time a story less alarming to the national state of mind. The Powers plane, they said, had "flamed out" at 68,000 feet and was not struck by rockets until it had descended to a much lower altitude, perhaps 20,000 to 40,000 feet.

Then Mr. Powers went on trial in Moscow. He testified, ambiguously, that he had been struck by "something" at 68,000 feet. On the one hand this lent little comfort to those who were peddling the "flame-out" theory, but on the other hand the testimony left it in doubt whether a rocke had hit the plane.

Thus, at least until Central Intelligence Agency officials began questioning Mr. Powers in secrecy after his arrival from Russia early Sunday morning, no one in the United States from the President down knew what really happened in the sky over Russia on May 1, 1960.

Intriguing Questions

This gives rise to the most intriguing questions.

Suppose the U-2 was hit at an altitude lower than 68,000 feet. After having gone to great lengths to demonstrate that their rockets were effective up to that height, why should the Russians have released Mr. Powers to put the record straight?

If he came home and said that he was hit at a lower altitude, his story would reassure the world on the deterrent threat of American bombers—that is, everyone but the Russian people, who would suddenly have less reason to trust their own defenses.

U. S. Strategy at Stake

In a sense American deterrent strategy is at stake here. That is why Russian officials have been eager to prove that the U-2 was knocked down at 68,000 feet and American officials have been anxious to have it believed that the plane was shot down at 20,000 to 40,000 feet.

Furthermore, if Mr. Powers had been hit at lower altitude why did he testify that he had been hit at 68,000? Was he perhaps tortured into making this statement? But if that were true it would be all the more reason for the Russians to have kept him in jail.

It defies understanding that the Russians should have turned an American loose (1) to reveal that Soviet rockets could not hit him at 68,000 feet and (2) to tell mankind that he had been tortured into testifying otherwise. Unless, of course, there was a deal of some kind. Unless, for example, the United States in return for getting Mr. Powers back agreed that he would not publicly retract his testimonoy that he was hit by "something" at 68,000 feet.

Another Shading

There is another shading to the general dilemma too. The United States now is trying to ease Soviet-American tensions. The Administration, as evidenced by Alexei Adzhubei's visit to President Kennedy and White House press secretary Pierre Salinger's forthcoming trip to Russia, is endeavoring to improve communication between the White House and the Kremlin. It is not easy to see how this goal would be furthered by using Mr. Powers to prove to the world that Mr. Khrushchev is a liar since it was he who first announced a hit at 68,000 feet.

On the other hand, suppose Mr. Powers is now telling CIA officials on the eastern shore of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, or wherever his hideaway is, that Mr. Khrushchev was not lying. Suppose he confirms that a rocket downed the plane at 68,000 feet. That would pose for the United States a heavy dilemma about the effectiveness of the bombers it is flying and others it is in the process of procuring — indeed about its whole deterrent strategy.

Powers' Testimony

Mr. Powers' testimony in Moscow on the downing of his plane is interesting in the light of the dilemmas that have been raised. On Aug. 17, 1960, Roman A. Rudenko, the state prosecutor, was interrogating him, and the exchange was as follows:

Q.: "At what altitude was your plane when it was struck by the rocket?"

A.: "It was at the maximum altitude—at about 68,000 feet."

Q.: "Under what circumstances did this take place?"

A.: "I just finished making a turn. I was flying one minute straight after the turn when I saw — that is, I felt a sort of hollow - sound explosion. It seemed to be behind me. I could see an organe flash or an orange-colored light behind me."

Picture Is Blurred

The next day Mr. Rudenko pressed the matter again, but this time Mr. Powers blurred the picture. Thus:

Q: "It was at that altitude of 68,000 feet that you were flying over the area of Sverdlovsk?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "It was at that altitude that you were struck down by a Soviet rocket?"

A: "It was at that altitude that I was struck down by something."

Q: "You say you were struck down by something?"

A: "Why, I had no idea what it was. I didn't see it."

Q: "At that altitude?"

A: "Yes."

Brought Plane Down

Thus on the first day Mr. Powers unequivocally answered a question about his being shot down by a rocket, but twenty four hours later he had doubts and could say only he had been hit by something. Still, it was at 68,000 feet, or it brought his plane down, or so he testified.

Again, suppose that those

high officials of the Eisenhower administration who first leaked the flame-out story were right, or nearly so. Mr. Powers then would be in the deep dilemma of explaining why, barring torture (of which there has been no evidence), he testified that he had been hit at 68,000 feet.

If Mr. Powers is telling a different story now in private from what he told the world from the witness stand in Moscow, he had better have some good reasons for the testimony that he gave.

Questions Need Clearing

As it is he will need to make the most cogent presentation to clear up such questions as why he did not destroy his plane with an explosive mechanism provided rather than let it fall into enemy hands.

There are plenty of dilemmas to go around in this incredible situation. After all the cover stories and the lies that were told about the U-2 affair in the past the government is likely to find that whatever it says on the subject now is suspect. Leaked stories in particular will be under suspicion.

Very likely the CIA will wish that as little information as possible be made public, especially any that might suggest that Mr. Powers was an inadequate agent. The CIA has been under pressure enough since the Cuban debacle and does not want any more unfavorable disclosures that might increase the already troublesome talk about greater Congressional supervision of its activities.

Full Truth Is Elusive

The full truth about the U-2 affair will be elusive under the best of circumstances, and all concerned may have reasons for telling less than the full truth because, among other things, of the international complications involved.

Mr. Powers will not be free of pressures that will hold him to what the government considers discreet utterance. While the Justice Department is saying now that it does not contemplate prosecuting him for disclosure of official secrets in Moscow, Mr. Powers will surely not wish to inject any new difficulties in the situation. And when he came under CIA jurisdiction as a reconnaissance plane pilot, he subjected himself to the law that forbids CIA operatives from writing their memoirs or discussing sources of information or methods without first having the material cleared by that agency.

0-20 (Rev. 8-1-61)

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UPI-7

(POWERS)

WASHINGTON--SENATORS TODAY APPARENTLY HAD NO PLANS TO CALL FRANCIS GARY POWERS FOR TESTIMONY BUT EXPECTED A FULL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT'S INTERROGATIONS OF THE U2 PILOT.

THE POSITION OF TWO KEY SENATE GROUPS BECAME KNOWN AFTER SECRETARY RUSK SAID POWERS' RELEASE FROM A RUSSIAN PRISON REPRESENTED LITTLE PROGRESS ON "THE ISSUES THAT DIVIDE THE COMMUNIST AND THE FREE WORLDS."

RUSK SAID IN A RADIO INTERVIEW (WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING -- WASHINGTON VIEWPOINT) THAT IT HELPED TO GET "UNNECESSARY IRRITATIONS" OUT OF THE WAY, "BUT I WOULD NOT DRAW ANY CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS RETURN OF MR. POWERS WITH RESPECT TO QUESTIONS LIKE BERLIN OR SOUTHEAST ASIA."

AT LEAST TWO SENATE SUBCOMMITTEES WANTED DETAILED REPORTS ON WHAT POWERS HAD TO SAY AFTER HIS RELEASE. CHAIRMAN RICHARD B. RUSSELL, D-GA., OF A SENATE WATCHDOG SUBCOMMITTEE SAID HE PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE MATTER CLOSELY.

RUSSELL SAID, HOWEVER, HE DID NOT NOW EXPECT POWERS TO BE CALLED IN PERSON BEFORE THE PANEL, WHICH RIDES HERD ON ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

"WE HAVE HAD TWO OR THREE MEETINGS AT WHICH THE U2 MATTER WAS THOROUGHLY REVIEWED. WE HAD BEEN TOLD OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AND WERE KEPT ADVISED OF THE PROGRESS," RUSSELL SAID, IN AN INTERVIEW.

RUSSELL SAID HIS GROUP MET WITH JOHN A. MCCONE, DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, AS RECENTLY AS LAST THURSDAY. HE SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW UP ON THE U2 MATTER "WHEN THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES HAVE COMPLETED THEIR INTERROGATION" OF POWERS.

THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, WHICH HELD CLOSED-DOOR HEARINGS ON THE U2 INCIDENT SHORTLY AFTER POWERS' RECONNAISSANCE PLANE CRASHED IN RUSSIA, NOTIFIED THE STATE DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY IT WANTED A FULL REPORT TOO AFTER POWERS HAS BEEN QUESTIONED. IT DID NOT PLAN TO CALL POWERS EITHER, HOWEVER.

2/13--GE903A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/17/83 BY SP-16 JR/RBG

ENCLOSURE 105-87346-86

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

105-87346

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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105-87346-91 CIA did not respond this doc by their letter dated 7/2/83 It will be re-referred.

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105-87346-93 Enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

b7C [redacted]
Palm Desert, Calif.

February 26, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you so much for your prompt reply of February 10th; also, for the enclosures which I am reading.

Francis G.

I certainly do understand your position in not commenting on the Abel Powers transfer. After writing you, it did occur to me, perhaps this matter was out of your hands once Abel was apprehended. But not knowing exactly whom to write, I chose the Government Agency most directly concerned with him prior to his imprisionment. I do hope, though, at no risk of embarrassment to yourself, that you would be kind enough to tell me to whom, or which office I might address my questions regarding the Abel-Powers transfer?

Secondly, I have received literature from the 'Cold War Council,' (whose Eastern headquarters are at 2633 15th Street, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.) who are sponsering among other things a Freedom Academy, a General Staff for Psychological, Political and Propaganda Warfare, a Freedom Manifesto, and a Civilian Coordination Board etc. Before subscribing to their program, I would first like to know if the Cold War Council is simply what it portends to be - a strong American committee for right-wing action - or is it in any way a Communist front organization?

I hope letters of this nature are not simply regarded as a nuisance. With the present drive to educate and awaken the American public to the Communist threat, I suppose one must expect letters of inquiry as all part of that process of public interest.

Thank you again for your kind assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

3 MAR 6 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-11520-1209

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-23-83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

2

105-87346-

NOT RECORDED

102 MAR 8 1962

[redacted]

Ack: 3-2-62

b7C

March 2, 1962

105-873116-

b7C [redacted]
Palm Desert, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/23/83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 7 3 56 PM '62
FBI

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your letter of February 26, 1962, has been received, and it was good of you to write.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

With regard to your other question, you may desire to communicate with The Honorable, The Secretary of State, Washington 25, D. C., for whatever assistance he can furnish.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 20
MAR 2 1962
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning correspondent and he is not further identifiable. He wrote the Director on 2-10-62 requesting information concerning the Abel-Powers exchange and was advised by letter 2-16-62 that this matter was handled by another governmental agency. He was furnished recent reprints on communism. Although the Abel-Powers exchange undoubtedly was negotiated by the President, the Attorney General and the State Department, it is deemed advisable to refer correspondent only to the State Department.

[redacted] b7C

The Cold War Council is a non-profit organization that represents American citizens concerned over U.S. lack of preparedness for winning the cold war. The Council was founded in 1961 and is managed by citizens in the communications industries. Without compensation, these

(continued next page)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BS:jpp (3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-14453

citizens conduct a continuous educational program that employs all communications media to focus public attention on our cold war unpreparedness and distributes educational literature on specific aspects of the cold war challenge.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Evans; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Litrento

The Attorney General

June 13, 1963

Director, FBI

COLONEL RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

Colonel Abel was the Soviet espionage agent serving a 30-year prison sentence who was exchanged in 1962 for the U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.

[redacted] (S)

It would appear that his past experiences make him of particular value to Soviet operations directed against this country.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBP 105-8734
Declassify on: OADR
3/23/83

NOT RECORDED
176 JUN 14 1963

MAILED 2
JUN 13 1963
COMM-FBI

WAB:hrt
(8)

TOP SECRET because of the unusual sensitivity of the source involved.

Cover memo Sullivan to Belmont 6/13/63 captioned as above, WAB;hrt.

TOP SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-64538-1356

JUN 13 3 01 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM

19 JUN 14 1963

JUN 13 3 03 PM '63
F B I
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 JUN 14 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

b1

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

It is requested that this information be most closely held on a strict need-to-know basis to protect our source.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

SAC, Springfield

September 28, 1967

Director, FBI

105-87346 -

1 - Mr. Larson

[redacted]

IS - R

Enclosed are two copies of Naval Investigative Service letter dated 9/10/67 and an undated, handwritten letter, postmarked Mattoon, Illinois, 9/11/67, signed by the subject.

Subject's letter, although somewhat illegible, appears to be anti-United States and pro-Soviet in character. Her last name could be read as [redacted] or [redacted] Bureau files are negative on title or those variations.

Springfield should attempt to identify subject and develop background information upon which to base recommendation as to any further action deemed appropriate in this matter.

Enclosures - 3

EWL:slc
(4)

NOTE: Subject wrote a letter to Navy which refers to U-2 incident and trial of Francis Gary Powers. Letter is critical of U.S. and pro-Soviet. Springfield requested to identify subject and evaluate.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 172162

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/21/83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

MAILED 2
SEP 27 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 OCT 6 1967

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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0-19 (Rev 3-2-62)

TV What's On? RADIO

By BEN GROSS

(Reprinted from yesterday's late editions)

Did you know that Khrushchev has been subjected to long-range psychoanalysis by our Central Intelligence Agency? And that Allen Dulles, former head of the CIA, has used the findings of the scientist Pavlov, who studied the behavior of dogs, in trying to interpret the course and the meaning of Khrushy's actions?

These and other fascinating facts were highlighted by the man who has been called our "master

Eric Sevareid

Allen Dulles

spy" during the CBS Reports special, "The Hot and Cold Wars of Allen Dulles," on Channel 2, 10 to 11, Thursday night.

Dulles explained that, according to the Pavlovian theory, "if you train a dog to respond to three bells—you open a door and ring three bells, and you give him sugar, and then you do that for a month, and then all of a sudden, you open the door and the three bells, instead of sugar, you beat him over the back with a stick.

"The dog's puzzled. . . . doesn't know what's happened and you vary this business, and so forth, and pretty soon, the dog's gone pretty well crazy."

Fabricated Rage

Khrushchev has applied the same technique in his treatment of us, Dulles said. "Today it's coexistence and everything, and then the next day, it's something else." He cited as examples: Khrushy's violation of the test ban and the breaking off of the Paris conference with President Eisenhower in 1960 over the U-2, even though he "had known for years that the U-2 was flying.

"All this rage and so forth was fabricated," he pointed out, and "executed in the truly Pavlovian manner." And so was K's shoe-pounding action at the UN.

The former CIA head revealed that he had also used the psychoanalytic approach to Hitler during World War II. He used to consult the great psychiatrist, Dr. Carl Jung, in Switzerland and the latter was "very, very good" in predicting the Fuehrer's actions.

Defends U-2 & Powers

Interviewed by newsman Eric Sevareid, our former intelligence chief also said that:

The U-2 spy plane flights over Russia had obtained "most valuable information with regard to missiles, aircraft, other military installations, which were obtainable by no other means."

Francis Gary Powers, the pilot of the downed U-2, "on the whole had handled himself properly" . . . his contract did not call for committing suicide in the event of capture. . . he was employed as an aviator and he was a "great navigator." This task took all of his time and it was impossible that he should combine aviation with being a "great undercover agent."

Cagey About Cuba

As to the Cuban invasion fiasco, "I'd rather limit my remarks" to pointing out we knew Cuban pilots were being trained in Czechoslovakia and that Cuba had Russian MIGs. If these "became operative, the possibility of any invasion by a Cuban force, or even by an American force—the dangers and problems would be greatly increased."

We did NOT inform the Cuban underground of the place and the timing of the landing because of fear of leaks.

(Dulles refused to name the "central basic mistake" made in the ill-fated invasion and did not refer to the last minute withdrawal of air support.—Ed.)

The Russian difficulties with the Chinese are "obviously very serious," but "I don't look forward to a revolution in the Communist world." And yet some of the younger generation in Russia "are going to bring great pressure to get more freedom."

Because of "the vigilance of the FBI and what J. Edgar Hoover has done, Communism is probably much less of an internal menace here with us than it is with many other countries." But because the average citizen feels frustrated in combatting Communism, he gives way to "aberrations."

What we should do is help to prove our "free system is more effective than the Communist system" and we should support our government in places threatened by Communism, "whether it's Berlin, Laos, or Viet Nam, or wherever it may be."

62 MAY 11 1962

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NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 3 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News 18
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date APR 28 1962

0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Dark Cloud

Arises Over Summit

Over the summit sky there appeared suddenly last week a huge black cloud, arising from Moscow. It presented an ominous prospect for the summit meeting of the Big Four scheduled to begin a week from tomorrow in Paris.

The cloud took the form of a disclosure by Premier Khrushchev that the Russians had shot down a U. S. plane. Mr. Khrushchev said the pilot—who he intimated would be put on trial—had admitted that he was on an espionage mission deep inside Soviet territory. The Soviet leader warned against possible rocket retaliation if the U. S. persisted in its "aggressive" acts.

In this charged atmosphere, White House Press Secretary James A. Hagerty issued a bare announcement at Gettysburg that the U. S. was planning to resume underground nuclear tests. The announcement initially was received throughout the world as a new U. S. move in the cold war and probably a reaction to Mr. Khrushchev's propaganda offensive over the plane incident.

Department's Comment

Later, the State Department took pains to separate the two developments. It said the nuclear test decision did not represent a departure in U. S. policy or any attempt to intensify cold war pressures. The department said there was no connection in any "way, shape or form" between the plane incident and the nuclear test announcement.

The week's developments, nevertheless, raised the question of whether the summit meeting could accomplish anything. It was clear that the Big Four would meet in Paris in an atmosphere so tense as to handicap gravely the possibility of major agreements. There were hints that unless the atmosphere improved, President Eisenhower's scheduled trip to Moscow in June might be called off.

It was also evident that the Russians were determined to make the most of the plane incident and that at the summit and afterwards, East and West would be waging a propaganda war with both sides maneuvering for advantage in world opinion.

Summit Conference
PARIS FRANCE, 1960

RE: SUMMIT MEETING
PARIS, MAY, 1960

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times E-1
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

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46 MAY 10 1960

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53 MAY 12 1960

(Rev. 1-11-60)

PENTAGON SCORED

Premier Again Alleges Efforts to Sabotage East-West Talks

Excerpts from the Khrushchev speech are on Page 24.

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, May 7—Premier Khrushchev jubilantly reported today the capture of the pilot of a United States plane that he said had been shot down on May Day. He said the American had admitted attempting to carry out a photo-reconnaissance mission all the way across the Soviet Union from Pakistan to Norway.

Mr. Khrushchev said the American was being held and probably would be tried, presumably for espionage, in Moscow.

The Premier said the plane had been shot down by a Soviet rocket near Sverdlovsk, 1,200 miles from the Afghan-Soviet border.

To wildly cheering Deputies of the Supreme Soviet, who had been called into a three-day session to pass on internal legislation, Mr. Khrushchev cried:

"We have parts of the plane and we also have the pilot, who is quite alive and kicking. The pilot is in Moscow and so are the parts of the plane."

Harm to Summit Seen

He implied once again that he felt that the United States military had sent the plane across the Soviet Union as a provocation aimed at sabotaging the summit conference, which is scheduled to open a week from Monday in Paris. But he indicated that he still intended to meet with the Western leaders and play host to President Eisenhower. Mr. Khrushchev said, however, that the incident was "bad preparation" for the East-West talks.

He displayed a bundle of large photographs of what he said were part of the "espionage equipment" taken from the plane's wreckage and from the pilot.

This was Mr. Khrushchev's reply to the State Department's contention that the plane may have been a weather reconnaissance aircraft that has been missing on a high-altitude flight over northeastern Turkey after the pilot, Francis Gary Powers of Jenkins, Ky., had reported trouble with his oxygen equipment. U.S.S.R. —

The Soviet Leader said the plane had taken a cluster of photographs of industrial cen-

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

ters and airfields, missile bases and other installations and had made tape recordings of Soviet radio and radar stations.

The rocket, said to have been fired on Mr. Khrushchev's special orders, apparently brought the plane down near Sverdlovsk at the eastern foot of the Ural Mountains.

The pilot has told his captors, Mr. Khrushchev added, that he started from Pakistan on a mission that was to have taken him at extremely high altitudes across the Soviet Union to Archangel and Murmansk and on beyond the Arctic Circle to a base in Norway.

Mr. Khrushchev made his account a story of high drama and low skullduggery interspersed with bitingly sarcastic remarks about Washington's contention that the pilot was on a regular weather reconnaissance mission and had probably gotten lost during a blackout due to the failure of his oxygen equipment.

Mr. Khrushchev said the pilot had denied ever having felt dizziness from the lack of oxygen.

Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. said the matter was for Washington to comment upon. He submitted a note to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday asking for information about the plane. No reply has been received.

Deputies Are Angered

Cries of "shame, shame!" rose from the tence Deputites in the Grand Kremlin Palace as Khrushchev produced a photograph of a small hypodermic needle he said Mr. Powers had carried tot inject himself with poison in case of capture.

Cries of "Bandits, bandits!" filled the huge hall at the sight of the big photograph of what Mr. Khrushchev called a noiseless pistol for use against captors or on the pilot himself. Cheers and applause greeted the Premier's remark that the photographic equipment taken from the plane and the pictures that had been taken were not bad, but Soviet ones were better.

He had high praise for the crew of the Sverdlosk rocket base, who, it was stated, brought the plane down with one shot after it had been tracked all along its course.

Crewmen and officers have been decorated for carrying out their duties, Mr. Khrushchev said. Moreover, he declared, rockets are now a major arm in the Soviet forces and have been placed under the separate command of Marshal Mierofan I. Nedelin. The force will be strengthened despite a reduction in regular armed forces, he added.

Mr. Khrushchev seized this opportunity also to repeat that perhaps President Eisenhower had known nothing about this mission and that it had been the independent work of "madmen in the Pentagon."

The Soviet leader said he had not brought out all the details when he first reported at the opening of the Supreme Soviet two days ago that the American plane, said to be a Lockheed U-2 high altitude weather reconnaissance craft, had been shot down inside the Soviet border.

"Comrades, I must tell you a secret," he said. "When I was making my report I deliberately did not say that the pilot was alive and in good health and that we have got parts of the plane. We did so deliberately because had we told everything at once, the Americans would have invented another version."

Other Details Given

The pilot was said by Mr. Khrushchev also to have carried with him celophane wrapped packets of gold French franc coins ("the Americans pack things wonderfully"), 7,500 rubles and other foreign currencies and two extra gold wrist watches and several gold rings.

"What use did he have for all those things in the upper layers of the atmosphere?" Mr. Khrushchev asked derisively. "Maybe he was flying to Mars with all those things to woo Martian girls."

Mr. Khrushchev read off what he said was the pilot's testimony to his captors to the effect that he was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency to work for military intelligence under the guise of a civilian pilot in weather reconnaissance attached to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In reality, according to the testimony read by the Soviet Premier, Mr. Powers was a member of the 10-10 unit based at Interling, east of Adana, Turkey. His commander was identified as Col. William Shelton and his deputy commander as Lieut. Col. Harold Cook.

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Gandy

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46 MAY 12 1960

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

MAY 8 1960

RE SUMMIT MEETING, PARIS, MAY 1960

52 MAY 18 1960

The pilot was said to have testified he had made numerous probes inside the Soviet Union taking fixes on radio and radar in preparation for a flight that was to gather information on airfields, missile bases, radar defenses and industrial centers from the Pamirs to Murmansk.

Mr. Krushchev gave these additional details of testimony he said had been extracted from Mr. Powers:

On April 27 Mr. Powers flew from his base to Peshawar, Pakistan. On May 1 he took off with orders to fly across the Aral Sea over Sverdlovsk and other specified points, photographing military and industrial installations, to Archangel; then across the White Sea to the Kola, peninsula 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and then over Murmansk to the Norwegian air base at Bude.

This gave rise to a charge by Mr. Khrushchev that Turkey, Pakistan and Norway, all military allies of the United States, were "participants in this hostile act."

Mr. Khrushchev's words were broadcast over the Moscow radio and television networks. It was evident that this news was causing widespread interest among the public, which rarely is treated to such dramatic on-the-spot news.

Groups of men and women were seen on the streets in the center of the city huddled around automobiles parked with their radios on. In the Central Telegraph Office, where foreign correspondents were filing their dispatches, young newspaper men from the Communist youth organ, Komsomolskaya Pravda, scurried around taking photographs and asking newsmen what they thought of "the American provocation."

Mr. Khrushchev's speech and another surprise—the announcement of the resignation of Marshal Klimentyi Voroshilov and the appointment of Leonid I. Brezhnev to the post of president—brought the session of the nation's version of a parliament to a close.

On the first and last days the deputies were given the story of the plane incident. In between they acted quickly adn unanimously on a series of vital measures involving taxes, the value of the ruble, work hours, the criminal code and other internal affairs.

RE: SUMMIT MEETING Paris May 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Let's Level Off

IT SEEMS TO US THAT Americans who go to extremes of emotionalism and conclusion-jumping about our espionage plane that was shot down deep in Russia are unwittingly assisting Khrushchev's propaganda offensive.

It would be silly to deny the incident is galling to Americans. It is. Not because of the fact of espionage, but because of the misfortune of getting caught, and getting caught at such a delicate time, with the Paris summit conference only a week away.

This country would be foolish if, in view of the massive evidence of Soviet spying, from the theft of the atomic bomb to the snooping of Red submarines and other craft at the scenes of U. S. missile tests, it did not engage in the most vigorous and daring counter measures.

THE TIMING OF THE mission was a bungle. So was the original explanation of the state department and National Aeronautics and Space Administration that the plane was studying weather when the pilot blacked out and strayed across the Turkish border.

There isn't any question about that, but the way some people are talking you would think we had sold our world leadership down the Volga.

In the business of spying it is inevitable that bungles will be made and individuals caught. Consider the number of Russian spies the great FBI has netted. There is no cause for shame because we booted a big one.

In this connection we would like to put in a word of caution against jumping to conclusions about the pilot, Francis G. Powers. Some newspaper commentators are suggesting he went chicken because he (a) didn't destroy the plane and (b) didn't destroy himself.

PILOT POWERS

DETROIT DIVISION
Detroit, Mich.

( ) Detroit Free Press
Editor: Lee Hills

( ) Detroit News
Editor: Martin S. Hayden

(✓) Detroit Times
Editor: John C. Manning

( ) _____
Editor: _____

Date: 5-11-60
Edition: Final
Page: 22 Col: 2
Title of Case:

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62-106075-A

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60 MAY 18 1960

62-106078

NO VERDICT OF COWARDICE should be returned unless the evidence is incontrovertible. It is far from that. It is quite possible the mechanism presumably installed to destroy the plane did not work after he bailed out.

Walter Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers, isn't doing our side any good when he says this affair is "the most stupid blunder in American history." Nor were those few members of Congress who called for a public investigation, a demand that fortunately seems to be subsiding.

Only two weeks ago the Soviet trawler Vega appeared on the scene off Long Island as the U. S. nuclear submarine George Washington was engaged in a Polaris missile-launching exercise.

Russian submarines also have been spotted in grandstand seats just off Cape Canaveral.

KHRUSHCHEV HAS CHOSEN to make a big breeze about the U-2 incident in the hope of gaining propaganda advantage in the jockeying at Paris.

If it had not been the U-2 it would have been something else.

As ex-President Harry Truman remarks, the Russians make a habit of creating international incidents shortly before peace conferences.

President Eisenhower has the assurance from Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson that the whole country, regardless of partisan politics, stands behind him in dealing with a crisis, if that is what Khrushchev wants to make of it.

In the world as it is today—and as it always has been—espionage is a fact of life.

This fact was implicit in Secretary Herter's statement Monday that our reconnaissance planes have engaged in "extensive aerial surveillance" of Communist territory as a vital precaution against surprise attack.

If the administration did not do so, Americans would have real reason to be disturbed.

So let's put this incident in the proper perspective and form up behind President Eisenhower as he gets ready to meet Khrushchev next Monday.

0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Summit Plans Believed Intact

No Shift Reported After Red Attacks

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said today he knows of no change in President Eisenhower's plans to attend a summit conference May 16 with Soviet Premier Khrushchev or to visit Russia next month.

Mr. Hagerty's guarded remarks to reporters asking whether the trips might be called off in view of Mr. Khrushchev's bristling speech yesterday indicated that the President is waiting for more information before coming to any new decision about the summit and his visit to Russia.

Single Rocket Downed Plane, Soviet Asserts. Page A-6

Shortly after, the Associated Press reported that Mr. Eisenhower used the phrase "if I go to Russia" while talking to AFL-CIO President George Meany at a union-industrial exhibit here.

Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Meany were looking at a spun glass boat when Mr. Eisenhower was overheard to remark casually:

"That reminds me, I'm taking to Premier Khrushchev, if I go to Russia, a new kind of boat with no propellor."

He chatted on, but made no further comment on the planned trip. Mr. Meany did not raise the subject again and there was no immediate explanation of the remark from the White House.

Asked earlier if Mr. Khrushchev's speech had caused the President to believe that the summit conference would prove futile, Mr. Hagerty refused any comment.

Knows of No Change

He also said he would have to "reserve comment at this time" when asked to describe the President's reaction to the Khrushchev announcement that the Soviets had shot down an American plane May 1 over Soviet territory.

As to whether Mr. Eisenhower still plans to go to Russia June 10, Mr. Hagerty first said "no comment." Then when asked if there was any change in plans for the visit, he said, "I know of none."

The secretary left open the possibility that some protest might be made regarding the Khrushchev speech.

Asked if any representations to Moscow were likely regarding the "offensive language" used by Mr. Khrushchev about Vice President Nixon, he said he had no information about that "at this time."

Mr. Khrushchev said that if Mr. Eisenhower had Mr. Nixon substitute for him at a part of the summit conference it would be like "sending a goat to take care of the cabbage" because he did not think the Vice President was interested in ending the cold war or in disarmament.

Yesterday, when first word of the Russian downing of the plane came, the United States withheld any strong protest while awaiting more information on the incident. President Eisenhower ordered a swift inquiry, but made no public comment.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White said today United States Ambassador Llewelyn Thompson had formally requested information in Moscow and "we'll wait for that."

There was no official identification of the craft reportedly shot down.

However, indications pointed to an American weather plane reported missing over Turkey since Sunday. Its civilian pilot was identified as Francis G. Powers, 30, of Pound, Va., a test pilot for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. He was born August 17, 1929, at Jenkins, Ky., and made his home at Pound, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Powers, live. His wife, Barbara, a native of Albany, Ga., was in Turkey with her husband.

Mr. Powers was flying a high altitude weather research plane of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The State Department, while not stating that this was the plane involved, said it was possible that the pilot blacked out because of a failure of the craft's oxygen equipment. It said the plane might have continued on automatic pilot and accidentally violated Soviet air space.

NASA said yesterday Mr. Powers' plane may be the one shot down by the Soviets, adding that the search for the missing plane could be halted if the Russians would identify the downed craft. It said Mr Powers had reported trouble with his oxygen equipment during the Sunday flight. There was no word of Mr. Powers' fate.

There were two discrepancies involving the plane Mr. Khrushchev described and the missing NASA plane.

Mr. Khrushchev said the plane crossed the Soviet border at 5:36 a.m. Sunday. NASA said its plane—if it was the one involved—did not take off from a field near Adana, Turkey, until 8 a.m. Sunday.

Mr. Khrushchev said identifiable marks on the plane had been painted out. NASA said the missing U-2 plane was painted blue with a two-foot NASA seal on its tail, topped by a 12-inch wide band of yellow.

O Summit Conference Paris France, 5/6/60

U.S.S.R.

file 5 Wyatt

Brownbrook Downshot

The Washington Post and Times Herald
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New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 5/6/60

RE: SUMMIT MEETING, PARIS, MAY, 1960

62-106078-A
62-102319-A

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NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 10 1960

53 MAY 12 1960

0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Gandy

Summit Conference Paris France 1960

Khrushchev Believed Setting Summit Trap

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
Associated Press Staff Writer

Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in the judgment of authorities here, is trying to force President Eisenhower into a summit conference trap where he must either make important concessions or take the blame for failure.

Alongside that assessment of Mr. Khrushchev's current blustery outburst against the United States and Mr. Eisenhower stands this additional view:

There is some danger Mr. Khrushchev may overplay his hand and wreck summit conference plans completely.

Mr. Eisenhower has repeatedly said he would not go to the summit under threat or duress. While Mr. Khrushchev has not carried his present anti-American campaign to that point, his tactics suggest the possibility that he could do so.

The follow-up salvo fired by a Khrushchev lieutenant before the Supreme Soviet in Moscow today reinforced the impression, based on Mr. Khrushchev's opening blast yesterday, that the Soviet leader has embarked on a deliberate campaign.

Caught by Surprise

The suddenness of his action caught everyone here from the President down by surprise. Hence official reaction has been slow and cautious, its development hampered by the absence of Secretary of State Herter, together with almost all the top officials of the State Department. They have been in the Middle East for allied conferences and are due home tonight.

Both the White House and State Department were withholding any definite reaction pending a report from United States Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson in Moscow on the facts behind Mr. Khrushchev's announcement yesterday that Soviet forces had shot down a United States aircraft last Sunday.

Mr. Thompson this morning delivered to the Foreign Office in Moscow a note asking for information about the plane and its pilot, United States officials said.

The second round in Mr. Khrushchev's offensive was fired today by Marshal Andrei A. Grechko. Speaking before the Supreme Soviet, as Mr. Khrushchev had done yesterday, Marshal Grechko said the United States aircraft was destroyed by a single shot of a "remarkable rocket" and that the decision to fire was made by Mr. Khrushchev personally.

4 Points in Soviet Case

The effect was to focus attention on Russia's claim of a fantastically effective defensive weapon and to cast Mr. Khrushchev even more emphatically in the role of stout defender of Soviet territory.

But for the outside world the Grechko speech carries forward Mr. Khrushchev's main argument that Mr. Eisenhower is jeopardizing the success of the summit conference. He called the plane incident an example of United States aggressive action against the Soviet Union. But his case embraced several other points, including:

1. Mr. Eisenhower's decision to leave the Paris meeting after seven days, if it continues beyond a week, shows a lack of interest in seeking peace.

2. His assignment of Vice President Nixon as a possible substitute if the conference lasts over a week is bad because Mr. Khrushchev claims Mr. Nixon is not interested in ending the cold war.

3. The United States has taken an intransigent attitude on disarmament issues instead of displaying a desire for agreement with the Soviet Union.

4. The United States attitude on German and West Berlin problems is not in line with the need to settle East-West differences and end the cold war.

Officials who have studied the full Khrushchev text say these points stand out along with the airplane shooting incident and help define his purpose.

file
5-10-60
Pl. WPB Sam
Am

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-6
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 5/10/60

RE: SUMMIT MEETING, PARIS, MAY, 1960

62-106078-A
~~62-102319-A~~
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 10 1960

58 MAY 13 1960

0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Calls Action Distasteful But Vital

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

President Eisenhower said today that such activities as the U-2 plane flight over Russia are a "distasteful but vital necessity" in the world as it is today.

The President told his news conference that the Soviet "veil of secrecy and concealment" makes secret intelligence gathering activity essential. "No one wants another Pearl Harbor," he declared.

He added that he would bring up at the Paris summit meeting next week his 1956 "open skies" proposal under which Russia and the United States would open their skies to flights by inspection planes.

Reads Statement

The President's first public comment on the spy plane which Soviet Premier Khrushchev claims was shot down by a Russian rocket May 1 was in the form of a prepared statement which he read to newspapermen.

In it, he expressed doubt that the plane was really shot down in the way the Russians claim it was.

"There is some reason to believe that the plane in question was not shot down at high altitude," he said.

He mentioned this as an example of "many discrepancies" in Soviet allegations about the U-2 plane incident.

He explained that "we know" and then corrected himself to say "or we believe"—that pictures published by the Russians purporting to show the crashed U-2, were not pictures of the plane that was downed.

Offers No Theory

He did not offer any theory as to what did bring down the plane.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star quoted the pilot of the plane, Francis G. Powers, as saying he believed an explosion in his jet engine, not a missile, caused his crash.

Mr. Eisenhower opened the news conference with his four-point statement on what he called "this U-2 incident," stressing the need for intelligence gathering activities and their secret nature. "Open societies" are the only alternative, he said, and he added that "we must not be distracted from the real issues of the day" by the plane incident.

Despite the blustering Soviet statements about the spy plane, Mr. Eisenhower said he still is "hopeful that we may make progress" on the big issues at the summit meeting opening in Paris Monday.

He listed the real issues for the summit conference as "disarmament, search for solutions affecting Germany and Berlin and the whole range of East-West relations, including the

EISENHOWER, Page A-8

Summit Conference
Paris France May 1960

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A1 FINAL
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date MAY 11 1960

REC-76 | 62-106078-A
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 13 1960

51 MAY 16 1960

62-106078

File 5-PM

Continued From First Page

duction of secrecy and suspicion."

The President told a questioner that the furor over the plane incident had not changed his plans for visiting Russia in June. He explained that his recent casual remark, "if I go to Russia," meant merely that one never can tell what is going to happen from one day to another. "But I expect to go," he said.

Mr. Eisenhower's statement was given in advance of word from Moscow that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had raised some question about whether the President should visit Russia.

Mr. Eisenhower's statement amounted to a complete defense of the way the United States has been seeking information about Soviet military preparations by sending high-flying planes over Russia to bring back pictures.

Defends Initial Explanation

There also was an implied defense of the way the State Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration first tried to explain away Premier Khrushchev's statements about downing the spy plane by suggesting that it was a NASA weather observation plane which had strayed into Russia because the pilot might have become unconscious due to trouble with his oxygen equipment.

"These activities have their own rules and methods of concealment, which seek to mislead and obscure—just as in the Soviet allegations there are many discrepancies," Mr. Eisenhower said.

He added that "the normal agencies of our Government are unaware of these specific activities or of the special efforts to conceal them."

Unaware of Mission

He appeared to be saying that the State Department and NASA knew nothing about the real mission of the downed plane when they made their first public statements.

Mr. Eisenhower explained that the secret intelligence gathering activities are divorced from the regular, visible agencies of Government which stay clear of operational involvement in specific detailed activities."

He confirmed that ever since he came into office in 1953 he has issued directives to "gather in every feasible way the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for defense."

He emphasized that "the safety of the whole free world demands" that America's deterrent power "must never be placed in jeopardy" of a surprise attack that would seek to knock it out.

The President noted that no large-scale attack could be prepared secretly in most of the world. But he charged that the Soviet secrecy fetish is a major cause of international tension and uneasiness.

Mr. Eisenhower said America would prefer a different kind of world and that was why he made in 1955 and will renew next week his "open skies" proposal to permit aerial observation over both the United States and Soviet Union "which would assure that no surprise attack was being prepared against anyone."

The President insisted, however, that the United States is not engaged in anything that could honestly be considered provocative in sending unarmed planes over Russia.

Ridicule Gromyko Charge

He was asked about a speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko today charging the United States with deliberately engaging in provocative acts. He said such a charge is "absolutely ridiculous and they know it."

But he calmly assessed such Russian statements as in line with what they have been saying ever since World War II and therefore not indicating any decisive change in the prospects for the summit meeting.

The President also shrugged off with a caustic comment Premier Khrushchev's inflattering comments about his plan to have Vice President Nixon substitute briefly for him at the summit meeting if urgent domestic affairs should call him for two or three days. "He has never asked me my opinion of some of his people," he said of Mr. Khrushchev.

Except for possible absence of not more than two or three days in case something came up demanding his attention at home, Mr. Eisenhower said he is prepared to stay at the summit conference as long as he can see any usefullness in it whatever. And if he should have to leave, he would be prepared to go right back, he added.

No Planes Over U. S.

Asked about reports of Russian reconnaissance plane flights over American territory, Mr. Eisenhower replied, all he wanted to say was that there had been none over the continental United States.

As to whether projected picture-taking satellites might erase worries about Soviet secrecy in military preparation even if the Russians turn down his "open skies" proposal, the President said there was no way of predicting how efficiently the satellites, still in the research stage, would operate.

President Eisenhower opens his news conference today by reading a statement on the American plane which flew into the Soviet Union on a spying mission.—AP Photo.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS

REFERRALS

Doc #2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
Evans
Malone
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 28, 1962

FROM : D. J. Brennan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP1GSK1RB6
Declassify on: OADR 3/17/83

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

As you know, the press has announced that Powers will be testifying before Senate committees within the next two days. [redacted] (S)

(b)(1) (b)(3) per CIA

The "Board of Inquiry" which reviewed the entire Powers case will complete its questioning today. It is expected that the Board will find that Powers' conduct and behavior conformed with the terms of his contract with CIA. [redacted] (S)

(b)(1) (b)(3) per CIA

[redacted] (S)

Powers is scheduled to testify before Congressional committees on March 1 and 2, 1962. The President may make a public announcement concerning the Board of Findings on Saturday, March 3, 1962. Powers very likely may be made available to the press on Monday, March 5, 1962. [redacted] (S)

(b)(1) (b)(3) per CIA

[redacted] (S)

(b)(6) per CIA

[redacted]

(b)(1) (b)(3) per CIA

SJP:nph (7) 1962

REC-122 105-87346-

SECRET

22 MAR 6 1962

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Whitson
1-Liaison
1-Mr. Papich

SECRET

D. J. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan

(b)(1), (b)(3) per CIA

[redacted] (S)

ACTION:

For information.

SECRET

Doc #1

SECRET

10:10 AM

May 11, 1960

Powers, Francis Gary

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. PARSONS
MR. BELMONT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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Declassify on: OADR 3/17/83

The Attorney General called and indicated that Yeagley had brought an item to his attention which greatly disturbed him and which he wanted to discuss with me and see what I thought he should do.

[redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3) per CIA

[redacted]

(b)(1)

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cc-Mr. Ingram

JEH:EH (7)

ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:15 PM
DATE 5-11-60
BY

105-82346-5

Memo for Messrs. Tolson, Parsons, Belmont

May 11, 1960

(b)(1)

[redacted] (5)

It was also mentioned to the Attorney General that an item in this morning's Washington Post stated that the pilot had said one of the jet engines exploded and in the same article the Russians claimed in examining the ejection seat mechanism it was noted the last inspection was in 1956 and it would not have worked. I stated to the ejection seat mechanism was attached some explosives that would have destroyed the plane, but the pilot did not use the seat but parachuted down. I felt such circumstances were most peculiar and especially the use of a plane which had not been inspected since 1956.

[redacted] (5)

(b)(3)
(b)(6)
per CIA

Very truly yours,

S/ J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SECRET

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERN[illegible]

TOP SECRET

Memorandum

TOP SECRET

DATE: 5/4/60

TO : MR. PARSONS

FROM : A. H. Belmont

(b)(1),(3)

SUBJECT: [redacted] (TS) Francis Gary Powers

[redacted] (b)(1),(B)

(S)(TS)

(b)(1),(3)

(S)(S)(TS)

[redacted] (b)(1),(3)

(S)(TS)

[redacted] (b)(1),(3)

MAY 22 1960

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AHB:CSH (1)

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59 MAY 17 1960

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Mr. Brennan

Paras classified per CIA letter dated [illegible]

TOP SECRET

Mr. Parsons

TOP SECRET

(b)(1),(3) [redacted] (TS)

(b)(1),(3) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1),(3) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1),(3) [redacted] (TS)

(b)(1),(3) [redacted] (TS)

This matter is being held extremely close, and consequently it is requested that this memorandum be returned to Mr. Belmont for destruction, and not filed.

For the Director's information.

EMC 5/4

5/9. file with [redacted] (TS) (b)(1)

Paras 1-3 are to remain classifiable per CIA letter dated 7/23/85.

9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

TOP SECRET

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TOP SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TOP SECRET

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 5-9-60

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

(b)(1)

SUBJECT: [redacted] (TS)

Francis Gary Powers

(b)(1) [redacted] (TS)

(b)(1) [redacted] (TS)

(b)(1) [redacted] (TS)

Paras 1-3 are to remain classified per CIA letter dated 7/23/85. 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

SJP/nmn
(7)

1 - Parsons	1-Kuhrtz
1 - Belmont	1-Liaison
1- Branigan	1-Papich

105-87346

NOT RECORDED

199 MAY 16 1960

4 MAY [redacted] (TS)

(b)(1)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

50 MAY 18 1960

TOP SECRET

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-NR 5/9/60 page 2

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

TOP SECRET

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: [redacted] (TS) TOP SECRET
(b)(1)

ACTION:

Liaison will continue to be on the alert for any additional information of interest to the Bureau.

Brackets are to remain classified per CIA letter 7/23/85.
9145 JFE/AMP/RBG 10/10/85

TOP SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. L'ALLIER

DATE: 5-12-60

FROM : O. H. BARTLETT

SUBJECT: FRANCIS G. POWERS
PILOT OF U.S. AIRCRAFT
DOWNED IN U.S.S.R.

On 5-11-60 Mr. Robert Johnson, Chief of the Passport Legal Office, telephoned me and advised that on 5-11-60 Mrs. Butler of the Passport Liaison Office received a telephone call from Mr. Russell, an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Mr. Russell said that he would like to review the passport file on Francis G. Powers, the pilot of the downed U.S. aircraft in USSR. Mr. Russell then continued and said, "I suppose you have received quite a few requests for this file." Following this Mr. Russel said that there was a Soviet agent in Georgia named Powers.

According to Mr. Johnson, Russell did not enlarge on this latter statement, and Mrs. Butler made no inquiry.

Mr. Johnson said that they do have a file on Powers which reflects that he is a civilian employee of the U.S. Air Force. Mr. Johnson further said that HCUA would not be allowed to review the Powers file.

ACTION:

For information.

OHB/nmn
(4)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

105-87346

REC-80 11 MAY 17 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-3-83 BY SP-1 GOK/RBG

[redacted]

LIAISON

(b)(2)(C)

105-87346

59 MAY 20 1960

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

4-3 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Ingram
Gandy

☐ Airgram ☒ Cablegram

URGENT 5-12-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 790

FRANCIS G. POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. AMBASSADOR HILL HAS RECEIVED LETTER DATED MAY 10 LAST FROM [redacted] WRITER OF LETTER REASONS THAT ABOVE NAMED INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS RECENTLY SHOT DOWN IN RUSSIA IS COMMUNIST IN DISGUISE, SECOND EDITION OF FUCHS. LETTER STATES FOLLOWING FACTS INCONSISTENT: PLANE SHOT DOWN BY SINGLE MISSILE, PLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN SUCH WAY THAT NONE OF ULTRA DELICATE PRECISION INSTRUMENTS DAMAGED, FUEL DID NOT EXPLODE, PILOT LANDED IN BEST OF HEALTH, PILOT DID NOT APPLY CONTRIVANCE FOR SHATTERING PLANE AND ITS EQUIPMENT, NOR DID RUSSIAN MISSILE CAUSE CONTRIVANCE TO EXPLODE. AMBASSADOR HILL CONSIDERS CONCLUSION OF WRITER WORTHY OF SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AND DESIRES TO HAVE THIS FACT BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF DIRECTOR [redacted]

(b)(1)(c)

(b)(2)

(b)(1)

105-87346-13

REC 87

JOHN F. DESMOND

EX-10

5 MAY 19 1960

RECEIVED: 5-12-60 12:28 PM MAP

ORIG: MR. PARSONS FOR DIRECTOR
CC : MR. BELMONT
CC : MR. L'ALLIER

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62 MAY 24 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 5-19-60

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

(b)(1), (b)(3)

SUBJECT: [redacted] (S)
U-2 INCIDENT

Francis Gary Powers

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted]

C I A

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted]

Paras 1 thru 6 are to remain classified per CIA letter dated 7/23/85. 9/45 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

SJP/nmn (b)(1) (b)(3)
(6)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

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105-87346-

5 MAY 26 1960

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 26 1960

LIAISON

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62 JUN 3 1960

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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: [redacted] (b)(1), (b)(3)
U-2 INCIDENT

[redacted] (b)(1) (b)(3)

(b)(1) (b)(3)

(b)(1) (b)(3)

(S)

ACTION:

For your information.

Continuation of para 6 from pg one and paras 1 & 2 of this page are to remain classified per CIA letter dated 7/23/85. 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 5-19-60

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: U-2 PLANE INCIDENT
FRANCIS GARY POWERS

You may be interested in comments contained in a dispatch dated 5-13-60 from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, a copy of which was received from the State Department 5-18-60.

The U.S. Embassy concluded that the plane incident was to be the subject of a mass propaganda effort directed against the U.S. inside the Soviet Union. This conclusion was based upon 1. the opening to public exhibition of the debris of the U-2 plane. This was described in the Russian press as the opening of the "second American exhibition." 2. The U.S. Embassy has received over 500 telegrams and 1,750 letters of protest from all over the USSR all of them moderate in tone. At the same time, personal contacts by U.S. Embassy officers and U.S. students in Moscow with Soviet citizens did not disclose any particular hostility toward the U.S. On the other hand, Soviet students have criticized Khrushchev's crudeness in handling the plane incident and expressed anxiety lest the incident affect the plans for the President's visit.

With regard to the "broader policy implications of the incident" the U.S. Embassy concluded that it was the Soviet intention first to put the U.S. in a difficult position and that Khrushchev's attack on the President in his 5-11-60 statements suggested that he might be trying to bring about a cancellation of the President's visit to the USSR on U.S. initative.

ACTION:

None. For information.

(b)(1)

ETT:cgw
(5)
1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
1 - Parsons
1 - Turner

5 MAY 26 1960

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149 MAY 31 1960

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE

SECRET

Paras 1 thru 3 does not warrant classification per State letter dated 1/10/84 9145 JFE IALP/RB6 10/10/85

62 JUN 3 1960

1-Foreign Liaison
1-Liaison
1-Papich

6-10-60

PLAIN TEXT SECRET

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC ATLANTA TURKEY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI MRS FRANCIS G. POWERS

BARBARA GAY POWERS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. REURLET JUNE THREE

LAST. [redacted] (5)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] DO NOT COMMIT BUREAU ANY RESPONSIBILITIES

RELATING TO MRS. POWERS' WELFARE OR SECURITY.

SJP:NMN
(5)

NOTE: Barbara Gay Powers is wife of Francis G. Powers, pilot of U-2 plane, now prisoner in Russia. By letter 6-3-60 Atlanta advised that Chief of Police, Milledgeville, Georgia, where Mrs. Powers residing, was concerned about her security because of many phone calls received by her and by his Department, wanting information. Chief directed matter to attention of Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI). [redacted] Separate memorandum being prepared setting forth additional information concerning Mr. and Mrs. Powers.

Bracketed information in both paras are to remain classified per DIB letter dated 7/13/65 9145 JFE/MLP/RBG 10/10/85

105-87346-22

REC-72

EX 105

19 JUN 13 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-3-83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

JUN 10 15 08 44 00

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1960

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/3/83

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-64

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 13, 1960

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

(b)(7)(c)
SUBJECT: [redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS-R

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-3-83 BY SP1 GSK/RBG

[redacted]

ACTION:

For information.

51 JUN 21 1960

RGE:sal (5)

1-Belmont 1-Branigan 1-Liaison 1-[redacted] 1-[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

REC-64 EX 105 10 JUN 15 1960

105-87346

105-87346-23

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TOP SECRET

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 6-10-60

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

SUBJECT: [redacted] (TS)
FRANCIS G. POWERS,
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

Reference is made to the enclosed letter from Atlanta dated 6-3-60. Mrs. Powers, wife of Francis G. Powers, pilot of the U-2 plane which was downed in Soviet Russia, allegedly has been harassed by phone calls. People apparently are seeking information about her husband. The Chief of Police, Milledgeville, Georgia, where Mrs. Powers is residing, has expressed some concern about the situation. [redacted] (S) (b) (b) (b)(6)

[redacted] (S) (b)

[redacted] (S) (b)(1) (b)(3) (b)(6)

Paras 2, 3 and all brackets are to remain classified at the levels they are per CIA letter 7/23/59

Enclosure

SJP/nmn
(5)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC- 64 105-87346-25

EX 101

JUN 17 1960

JUN 23 1960

Classified by: SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/3/83

TOP SECRET

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: [redacted] (TS) (b)(1)
FRANCIS G. POWERS,
CIA (U)(X)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted]

(S)

ACTION:

For your information.

Brackets and para 1 are to remain classified at the levels they are per CIA letter 7/23/85.
9145 JFC/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

TOP SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

SECRET

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6-3-60

FROM : SAC, Atlanta (80-888)

SUBJECT: BARBARA GAY POWERS
Wife of FRANCIS G. POWERS
CIA MRS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

(b)(7)(C) Georgia Bureau of Investigation Agent [redacted] advised he is in receipt of a request for advice from Chief of Police EUGENE A. ELLIS, Milledgeville, Georgia, which is the home town of Mrs. POWERS. Mrs. POWERS returned to her home immediately after the U2 incident, and because of the publicity and calls, the family had their phone disconnected. Consequently, a tremendous number of calls have come to the Milledgeville Police Department wanting information about Mrs. POWERS and requesting contact with her. Some of these calls he feels are unusual in that they seem to be in "cloak and dagger" style and it has given him some concern as to whether she is secure from possibly hostile elements and whether he is adequately affording safeguards for her.

The purpose of Mr. HUTCHINS' inquiry was how to contact a representative of CIA [redacted] He requested this information be relayed to appropriate CIA representatives, i.e., the fact the Chief at Milledgeville expresses this concern. It is suggested the Bureau may want to send this through liaison.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Classified by 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 10/10/85

[redacted]

advised per above. 6/8/60

(b)(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXP-PROC

Bracketed info in para 4 warrants classification per CIA letter dated 7/23/85 9145JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

2 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta

CEW:mml
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 64 105-87346-25

RECEIVED - 10 FEB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-3-83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

JUN 17 1960

SECRET

LIAISON

DIRECTOR

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE MENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 6-17-60

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

SUBJECT: FRANCIS POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Paras 2, 3, 4 are to remain classified per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9,45 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

Subject was the pilot of the U-2 plane which allegedly was shot down by the Soviets on 5-1-60. As you know Powers is in prison and according to newspaper reports is awaiting trial.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

[redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

[redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

[redacted]

SJP/nmn
(6)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

REC- 14

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR
3/3/83

105-87346-27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

11 JUN 29 1960

50 JUL 1 1960

SECRET

EX-100

SECRET

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: FRANCIS POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

[redacted] (5)

ACTION:

None. For your information.

Continuation of para 4 from pg 1
is to remain classified per
CIA letter dated 7/23/85.
9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

SECRET

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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105-87346-34

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

The Attorney General

1 - Yellow (b)(7)(C)
1 - Liaison
1 - [redacted]
2 - Orig. & 1

July 5, 1960

Director, FBI /05-87346-34

EX 109 REC-24

[redacted]

PROPOSED TRIP TO RUSSIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-4-83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum R. O. L'Allier to Mr. Belmont, dated 6-30-60, captioned, [redacted] Information Concerning, RGE:bas. (b)(7)(C)

RGE:bas
(6)

MAILED 30 JUL - 5 1960 COMM-FBI

JUL 5 2 42 PM '60

REC'D-READING ROOM

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

51 JUL 13 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Mohr
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. R. O. L'ALLIER

DATE: July 21, 1960

FROM : O. H. BARTLETT

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 7-20-60 Mr. Robert Johnson, Passport Office, called to advise that the News Division at State had received a call from the Associated Press to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Powers are visiting the USSR and that Radio Moscow complimented the Powers as tourists and indicated that they are not like the other Powers. This would indicate that the Soviets are publicizing the Clyde L. Powers visit to the USSR in order to further publicize the Francis Gary Powers forthcoming trial.

[redacted]

b6
Rec
State

ACTION:

For information.

OHB:sap (5)

1-DeLoach
1-Branigan
1-Liaison
1-Bartlett

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/4/83 BY SP1 GSK/RBG

REC 14 105-87346-37

EX 109

5 JUL 26 1960

62 JUL 28 1960

105-87346

5-AM

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-37 enclosure page 1

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 7-21-60

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Robert Johnson, Department of State, informed Mr. O. H. Bartlett of the Bureau on 7-21-60 that [redacted]

b6 per State

ACTION:

None. For your information.

105-87346

LW:hrt
(5)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Whitson

REC-41 105-87346-38

25 JUL 27 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/83 BY SP-1GS/RBG

F182

53 AUG 1 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. A. Branigan 7-27-60

DATE: 7/26/60

FROM : L. Whitson

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Whitson

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

The following data were obtained by Mr. O. H. Bartlett from the Passport Division, Department of State, on 7/21/60:

[redacted]

b2c per FBI

ACTION:

For information.

REC-1 105-87346-39

JUL 28 1960

105-87346
LW:skm
(4)

51 AUG 1 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/83 BY SP-1 63 IRBG

FORM NO. 10

ED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. A. Branigan

DATE: 8/9/60

FROM : L. Whitson

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

On 8/8/60 Mr. Robert Johnson, Passport Office, Department of State, informed Special Agent

[redacted]

ACTION:

For information.

105-87346

LW:skn
(4)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Whitson

REC- 25 105-87346-44

15 AUG 9 1960

EX 104

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

64 AUG 12 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

REC-51

TO : W. A. Branigan

DATE: 8/10/60

FROM : L. Whitson

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

Mr. Robert Johnson, Passport Office, Department of State, informed Special Agent O. H. Bartlett on 8/9/60 that

[redacted]

Johnson said [redacted]

(b)(7)(C) per FBI

ACTION:

For information.

LW:skn
(4)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Whitson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-4-83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBC

105-87346-45

REC-51

12 AUG 11 1960

EX-104

52 AUG 16 1960

105-87346

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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105-87346-58

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolso
Mohr
Parso
Belmo
Callah
DeLoo
Malone
McGui
Rosen
Tamm
Trotte
W.C. S
Tele.
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. L'Allier

DATE: September 6, 1960

FROM : S. J. Papich

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to your memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated August 30, 1960. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)
7/23/85

U.S. U.S.S.R.

[redacted] (S)

(b)
(b)
(b)

ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of the Espionage Section.

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/18/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SJP:bas
(4)

Classified by 612
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter Dated
Per FOIPA Request

Para 2 and brackets in para 1 are classifiable per CIA letter 9/15 JFE/RBG 10/10/85

9-5-81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320 PWK/dm
REASON-FORM II, 1-2-4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-5-91

105-87346-61

REC-56

5 SEP 15 1960

50 SEP 16 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 13, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FROM : R. O. L'Allier

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR
3/15/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Reference is made to my memorandum dated September 1, 1960. You will recall that State Department gave approval to offer visas to Abel's family provided certain conditions were fulfilled. It was recommended that we inform Abel that such visas would be granted. Mr. Tolson's notation was: "I don't see why we should do this. T" The Director noted: "I share Tolson's view. H"

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted]

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted]

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted]

Paras 1 thru 3 warrants classification per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-22-85 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

Classified by 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 10/10/85

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-87396-62

ACTION:

REC- 11

18 SEP 21 1960

For your information.

SJP:bas
(7)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Litrento; 1 - Mr. Papich

SECRET

57 SEP 22 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 1, 1960

FROM : R. O. L'Allier

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/22/93 BY SP-1GSIL/RBG

(b)(1),(b)(3) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1),(b)(3) [redacted] (S)

Now that the trial has ended, State has advised that Abel can be officially informed that visas will be granted by the United States Government to the subject's wife and other members of his family. If Abel desires such a visit, the subject should indicate the individuals whom he would like to come to the United States. It should be clearly understood that the visitors should appear with Soviet passports at the United Sta Embassy in Moscow where the visas would be issued. (S)

The State Department also desires that Abel clearly understand that the United States Government will not fall for any phony appearances with East German passports. In this connection, it should be noted that Abel has been sending his letters to his family to an East German mail drop. The United States does not recognize East Germany; consequently, no action would be taken if the family used East German passports.

Abel can be advised that the State Department will inform the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., that the offer had been made to the subject and at the same time will identify those

SJP:bas
(7) bas

REC-11 105-87346-63

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Litrento
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

Memo L'Allier to Belmont 9/13/60 SJP/bas

18 SEP 21 1960

EX 101

SECRET

Paras 3 thru 5 does not warrant classification per State letter 1/10/84 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG

Classified by 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 10/10/85

Paras 1 and 2 warrant classification per CIA letter dated 7/23/85 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

67 SEP 22 1960

SECRET

Para 2 warrants classification per CIA letter dated 7/23/85 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/8

Memorandum L'Allier to Belmont
Re: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

individuals whom Abel desires to visit him. At that time, State will not publicize this contact with the Embassy. If Abel does not want any of his family to visit him, he may be informed that the matter is dropped and the Soviet Embassy will not be informed of the discussion with him unless an inquiry is made, either by the Soviets or someone else as to whether a visa would be granted to the subject's family.

State Department has taken the position that if any offer is to be made to Abel, it should be handled by the FBI since the matter has an immediate bearing on Bureau interests and Abel's past espionage activities.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
[redacted] (S)

OBSERVATIONS:

(b)(1)(c)
[redacted]

ACTION:

This matter has been discussed with the Espionage Section. If you approve, instructions will be issued to the field to make the offer to Abel along the lines described above, after first verifying that State and the Department approve this procedure.

SECRET

Ishar Goldman view.

I don't see why we should do this

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 27, 1960

FROM : R. O. L'Allier

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

You will recall that Oliver Powers, father of the U-2 pilot, was quoted as stating that his son's plane had not been shot down by the Soviets. The father allegedly obtained this information when he visited his son in Moscow. Recently the Soviet publicized a statement attributed to Gary Powers wherein he differs with his father. The pilot is quoted as stating that he was shot down by the Soviets at a height of approximately 68,000 feet.

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted]

(b)(1), (b)(3)

[redacted]

ACTION:

For your information.

Classified by SP-1GSKIRBG
Declassify on: OADR
3/17/83

SJP:bas
(6)

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REC- 19 105-87346-67

57 OCT 6 1960

SEP 30 1960

105-87346

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Whitson

105-87346

BY LIAISON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-15-83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG

Date: October 12, 1960

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency (b)(3)

Attention: Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

10/13/60

This will confirm information furnished orally [redacted] by Special Agent S. J. Papich of this Bureau on October 10, 1960, and to Mr. James C. Kolesnik, Department of State, by Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau on October 10, 1960.

(b)(3)

[redacted]

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

EX-138 REC-30 105-87346-11

[redacted]

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram

LW:skn
(7)

BY COURIER SEC.
04 OCT 13
COMM. EM

OCT 14 1960

59 OCT 18 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(D)

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(D)

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(D)

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is forwarded for your information and should not be disseminated outside your agencies.

1 - Office of Security
Department of State

BY LIAISON

10-14-60
Declassified by Liaison
OSIB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan WCS

DATE: June 19, 1961

FROM : R. O. L'Allier

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

8-1

The captioned individual is the U-2 pilot currently incarcerated in Russia. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

ACTION:

For information.

SJP:ban
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Branigan

REC- 68 105-87346-82

JUN 23 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/17/83

56 JUN 28 1961

SECRET

Paras 2 and 3 and brackets on para 1 are to remain classified per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 6/27/61

esa

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - D. E. Moore
1 - Branigan
1 - Papich
1 - Litrento

(b)(2)(c)

SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted]

(b)
(7)
(c)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted]

On 5/18/61 we advised the Attorney General [redacted] (S) (b)(1) (b)(3)

[redacted] In our letter to the Attorney General we commented on [redacted] This was believed advisable, since, if we furnished the information without comment, it might at a later date be stated that the FBI acceded or concurred in the proposed exchange of Abel for Powers. (A)

105-87346-

Classified by 9145JFE/ACP/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 10/10/85

NOT RECORDED
176 JUL 6 1961

RECOMMENDATION:

That we advise the Attorney General [redacted] (S) we reiterate the fact of [redacted] Attached is a letter to the Attorney General with copies for the Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Yeagley.

Enclosure 6-28-61

(b)(2)(C) 65-[redacted]

APL:ct
(7)

105

62 JUL 12 1961

17 JUL 5 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-21-83 BY SP-1GS/RBG

SECRET

Paras 1, 2 and brackets warrant classification per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9145JFE/ACP/RBG 10/10/85

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 13, 1961

FROM : R. O. L'Allier

SUBJECT: FRANCIS POWERS
U-2 PILOT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The captioned individual is the U-2 pilot currently imprisoned in Russia. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

ACTION:

None. For your information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

SJP:gp
(6)

Bracketed info is to remain classified per CIA letter 7/23/85.
9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

REC-13 105-87346-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

OCT 18 1961

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/17/83

SECRET

OCT 20 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 11/3/61

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Liaison Agent Papich has been advised

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (S) Francis G. Powers

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (S) Upon its receipt, this letter will be analyzed and a memorandum prepared setting forth the Bureau's position with an appropriate letter to the Attorney General.

ACTION:

For your information.

(b)(7)(c)

65-[redacted]
APL:str
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Litrento

MCT 105-87346

NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 8 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(b)(2)(c)

NOV 9 1961

Classified by 9145JFE/ALP/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 10/10/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/22/83 BY 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG

SECRET

ESP. SEC.

Bracketed info warrants classification per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85.

64 NOV 15 1961

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. [illegible] E. Moore
1 - Mr. C. A. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

November 9, 1961

The Attorney General

1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Litrento

Director, FBI

Classified by SP-1GSK/RB
Declassify on: OADR
3/23/83

RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

Top Secret

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ... SLIP(S) OF ... DATE ...

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted]

(5) To remain classified per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9.45 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85.

There are certain facts that we believe should be considered in arriving at a decision in this matter. They are as follows:

(b)(7)(c) (1) [redacted]

(2) [redacted]

Brackets in para 3 are to remain classified per CIA letter 7/23/85 ... 10/11/85

It would be catastrophic if the United States arranged for Powers' release and he then refused to come home.

1/05-87346

(3) Based on past experiences the Soviet Government's willingness to honor any exchange commitment, however firm, is doubtful.

NOT RECORDED
151 NOV 13 1961
12 NOV 13 1961

(b)(7)(c) (4) [redacted]

This is furnished for your information.

[redacted] 223

Enclosure

(11) SEC 1

Mr. Dyrek ... (Enclosure) SECRET

Attorney General

Top Secret

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Classified by ...
Exempt from ...
Date of Declassification ...

MAILED 2
NOV 9 1961
COMM-FBI

HEREIN CLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

64 NOV 20 1961

57 NOV ...

SECRET

The Attorney General

Top Secret

NOTE: Cover memorandum Branigan to Sullivan prepared by APL:str, dated 11/7/61 and captioned "RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL, ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA."

[redacted] (b)(1)

[redacted] (5)

Para 2 warrants classification per CIA letter dated 7/23/85
9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

Top Secret

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 10, 1962

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

(b)(1), (b)(3) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3) [redacted] (S)

Paras 1 thru 4 warrant classification per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

WOC:ban (7) ban
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Espionage
1 - Mr. Litrento
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Cregar

65-[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

105-87346-

NOT RECORDED
126 JAN 19 1962

4 JAN 19 1962

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/22/83 BY SP-1GX/RBG

Classified by 9145JFE/ALP/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 10/11/85

SECRET

67 JAN 23 1962

SECRET

Memorandum L'Allier to Sullivan
Re: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - R

(b)(7)(c) We have previously gone on record with the Attorney General indicating that [redacted]

We were previously made aware that negotiations to effect such an exchange were under consideration. By letter dated 11-9-61 we again advised the Attorney General of [redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] (b)(1) (b)(3)

ACTION:

For information.

They may get their "fingers burned" again as they did when they made the "deal" in the case in Chicago & received nothing in return.

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

2-Orig. & 1
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Litrento
1-Liaison
1-Mr. Cregar

The Attorney General

January 31, 1962

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION *

Director, FBI

RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 9/6/78

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted]

(5)

(b)(1),(b)(3)

[redacted]

(5)

(b)(1),(b)(3)

[redacted]

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBC
Declassify on: OADR 3/22/83

MAILED 2
JAN 31 1962
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 31 12 02 PM '62

(b)(1)(c)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification 9-9-78

105-87346-

NOT RECORDED
141 FEB 2 1962

WOC:ban/hcw
(9) hcw

See cover memo Brennan to Sullivan, dated January 30, 1962, same caption, WOC:ban.

[redacted]

(3) (b)(1)

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Conrad
DeLoach
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JAN 31 15 38 1962
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

Secret

19 FEB 1962

SECRET

* see notation on back

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: February 6, 1962

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN

SECRET

SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/22/83 BY SP-1GSK/RBG (1-1

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Reference is made to my memorandum dated January 29, 1962, advising that [redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1), (b)(3) [redacted] (S)

105-87346

NOT RECORDED
100 FEB 12 1962

ACTION:

Liaison will follow and report further developments.

[redacted] (b)(7)(C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Litrento
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich
SJP:gp (10)

REC-46

25 FEB 8 1962

51 FEB 14 1962

SECRET

Paras 2 thru 4 and brackets classification
Warrants
Letter dated 7/23/85 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG
per CIA
10/11/85

Classified by 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG
Declassify on: OADR
10/11/85

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: February 8, 1962

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/22/93 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - R

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Reference is made to my memorandum dated February 6, 1962, [redacted]

(b)(1),(b)(3) [redacted]

(b)(1),(b)(3) [redacted]

(b)(1),(b)(3) [redacted]

(b)(1),(b)(3) [redacted]

Classified by 9142 Declassify on: OADR

105-8734

NOT RECORDED FEB 13 1962

ACTION:

Liaison is following closely and will report developments.

SJP:han (7)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Litrento
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ESP. SEC.

Paras 2, 3, 4, 5 and brackets warrant classification

Re CIA letter 7/13/85 9145 ALP/RBG 10/11/85

XEROX

13 1962

SECRET

57 FEB 16 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 30, 1962

FROM : MR. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/22/85 BY SP/GSK/RBG

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

[redacted] (2)

[redacted] (5)

[redacted] (5)

The Bureau has not been involved in any way with this [redacted] (5)

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(b)(7)(C)

WOC:ban (7) ban
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Litrento
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Cregar

Enclosure

1-31-62

5-Cartyar

FEB 8 1962

XEROX

105-87346

NOT RECORDED
126 FEB 8 1962

SECRET

50 FEB 15 1962

Classified by 9145JFE/ALP/RBG
Declassify on: OADR

Paras 1, 2, 3 and brackets warrant classification per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9145JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

SECRET

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan
Re: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

In view of the negotiations in which the Department has participated and our earlier correspondence with the Attorney General, it is believed another communication to the Attorney General is desirable.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached letter to the Attorney General be sent.

ok WCS.

SECRET

4

TOP SECRET

4:32 PM

February 9, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. DELOACH

Honorable John A. McCone, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, called to advise that he had talked to the President who wanted him to talk to me personally regarding the matter coming up tomorrow morning and to be sure that I was fully informed and in agreement with what is going on. Mr. McCone stated that he told the President that he had insisted several days ago that I be fully informed and he was sure that I was. I told Mr. McCone that I was. He stated the President had asked him to call me to be sure. I replied that I was. (S) U

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG
ON 10/11/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-17-83 BY SP-1 GSK/RBG

cc-Mr. Ingram

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/17/83

JEH:EH (8)

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 5:11 PM
DATE 2-9-62
BY

Para 1 does not warrant classification per CIA letter 7/23/85 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

105-82346-85

REC-33

SEC-101

19 FEB 14 1962

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1962

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)1D, (b)(3) per CIA with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-NR 2/9/62

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TOP SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-19-62

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
IS - R

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

(S) [redacted] requires continuing maximum safeguard within the Bureau. (TS)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

(S) [redacted] is maintained in the Special Mail Room, 1315 Identification Building. (TS)

ACTION:

It is respectfully recommended that the Powers file (105-87346) likewise be maintained in the Special Mail Room.

Bracketed info is classified per CIA letter 7/23/85 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/17/83

EX-108

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Papich
1 - Whitson

105-87346

LW:mhd (5)
mhd

REC-34

105-87346-87

FEB 21 1962

FEB 21 1962

XEROX

ESP REC.

SPEC. MAIL RM.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

6 MAR 1962

TOP SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: February 16, 1962

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
U-2 PILOT

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/22/83

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (S)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (S)

ACTION:

The above information is only preliminary information. Liaison Agent will report other particulars coming to his attention.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich

SJP:gp (6)

REC-29 105-87346-88

16 FEB 21 1962

63 FEB 28 1962

Paras 1 and 2 are to remain classified per CIA letter 7/23/45. 9/45 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

SECRET

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-89

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-90

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-92

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1), (b)(3) per CIA with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-87346-93

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 4-23-62

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: FRANCIS GARY POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to newspaper publicity of April 20, 1962, and this past weekend concerning the wife of the U-2 pilot. As indicated in the reports she was hospitalized on April 20, 1962, either because of some undetermined ailment or because of an overdose of a drug.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

[redacted]

(S)

ACTION:

For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SJP:ban
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

105-87346-94

APR 27 1962

Classified by SP/GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/21/83

Para 2 is to remain classified per CIA letter 7/23/85 9145 JE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

SECRET

SENT DIRECTOR 4-23-62

65 MAY 2 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: June 7, 1962

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: THE "U-2 AFFAIR"

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The captioned book, authored by David Wise and Thomas Ross, was recently released. The book purports to deal with the background and the U-2 flight of Francis Gary Powers which led to his imprisonment and a highly embarrassing incident for the U. S. Government.

(b)(3) [redacted] that approximately 75% of the book is pure fiction. He stated that the authors have collected some factual data and then filled in the gaps with fabricated material. (S) U

ACTION:

For information.

SJP:ban
(5)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

Para 2 does not warrant classification per CIA letter dated 7/23/85. 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

REC 8

5-873 46-95

5 JUN 13 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-1GSK/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 3/21/83

51 JUN 19 1962

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 8/1/63

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: BARBARA POWERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(b)(3), (b)(6) Barbara Powers is the divorced wife of Gary Powers, U-2 Pilot who was imprisoned by the Soviets and then exchanged for Rudolph Abel. [redacted] the subject has completed her book, "Fly Away My Love" which allegedly is a story of her life and, her efforts to bring about the release of her husband and the breakup of their marriage. She was assisted in the preparation of this book by a writer named Diehl. [redacted] the contents of the book will appear in serialized articles in the Chicago weekly newspaper, "The National Insider." The first article will appear in the August 25, 1963, issue. (S) U does not warrant classification per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9145JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

[redacted] "The National Insider" already is advertising that Barbara Powers will be giving the inside story on CIA and the Agency's personnel. Emphasis will be placed on sex and drinking. [redacted] the subject may make between $250,000 and $500,000 through the sale of the book and the articles. The London Daily Mail already is endeavoring to purchase the rights to publish the material in England. (S) U Doesn't warrant classification per CIA letter 7/23/85. JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

(b)(3)
(b)(6)

(b)(3)
(b)(6)

[redacted]

Classified by 9145JFE/RBG
Declassify on: OADR 8/21/83

doesn't warrant classification per CIA letter 7/23/85. 9145JFE/ALP/RBG 10/11/85

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich
SJP:chs
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC-23

105-87346-96

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145JFE/ALP/RBG
ON 10/11/85

SECRET

TOP SECRET

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: [redacted] (S)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (S)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (TS) classified per CIA letter 7/23/85 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

(S) [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (S) Please note that the CIA info in this para is classified per CIA letter 7/23/85 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG

[redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (TS) (S) Please note that the CIA information in the para is classified per their letter 7/23/85. 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

We have made dissemination of all pertinent information to [redacted] and we have made dissemination of all information furnished by the source [redacted] (S)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (S) CIA info is classified per letter 7/23/85 9145 JFE/ALP/RBG 10/10/85

RECOMMENDATION:

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

(b)(1)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TOP SECRET

1 - Mr. [illegible] Loach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

(b)(1)

[redacted] (S)

W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Oberndorf
1 - Mr. McDonnell
1 - Mr. Whitson
1 - Mr. Linton

(b)(1)

[redacted] (S)

(b)(1)

[redacted]

(b)(1)

BACKGROUND:

[redacted]

(b)(1)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(b)(1)

CIA info classified 9145 JFE(A) @ 1PBG per letter 7/23/85

[redacted]

(b)(1)

[redacted] (S)

(S)

1 - 105-87346 (Francis Gary Powers)

[redacted] (S)

105-87346

NOT RECORDED
102 JUL 19 1966

LML:sem:ykb
(11)

Classified by [redacted] (S)
Declassify on: OADR
3/23/83

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 27 1966

TOP SECRET

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE